By and For the Soldiers of the A. E. F.

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READING, WRITING, UNIVERSITY WORK, IN A.E.F. COURSES

Every American Soldier to Be Given Chance to Continue Studies

TECHNICAL TRAINING, TOO

Leave at Oxford, Cambridge, Sore bonne and Other Institutions in Post-War Plans

Every American soldier in France is to have the chance to go to school under Army control—to add to his education by study, whether he is unable to read or write or is a college senior transformed by the war into an Artillery

He will have the chance to go to school

He will have the chance to go to school as a side line to winning the war under a system authorized by G.H.Q., which will bring to France \$5,000,000 worth of text books and 1,000 instructors from American schools and colleges.

Instruction under the class room system is provided for at all posts, cantonments, hospitals and rest camps or areas with a constant population of 500 or more, and each designated sub-division is to have an appointed school officer to supervise the educational work.

This work is to be carried on while the routine of war absorbs the Army's main energies. But it is planned to widen it at the end of hostilities, so that the American Army during the demobilization period may have the advantages of the higher educational systems of French and English universities.

Leaves When War Ends

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As soon as the war ends—possibly as soon as fighting stops, waiting on peare negotiations—it is planned that officers and enlisted men will be given leaves of absence from their units to attend such classic institutions as Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Sorbonne, and the Universities of Paris and Bordeaux. These soldier-students will receive credit in American universities for the courses followed in Europe.

The whole system has been worked out by the Army Educational Commission of the XM.C.A., with the appreval of the Commander-in-Chief, and with the active support of the President and the Secretary of War.

To make the new educational facilities available to men on duty in small or isolated parts, courses will be offered by correspondence. A group of 50 teachers with school extension experience will arrive in France within a month to perfect details for the mail courses, which will include university extension subjects as well as high school and elementary

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as wen as high echoot and courses.

A general order on the army school system soon to be issued provides that attendance will not be compulsory, except where mass instruction is given in subjects which commanding officers may deem necessary for the good of the service, or where individual soldiers require special education to fit them for their duties as soldiers and citizens.

Must Finish Courses

Must Finish Courses

Soldiers, however, must finish a course they have started. Where military duties interfere with or interrupt a course, the soldier will be given a transfer or record card showing how far he has progressed. This card will be kept with his service record, so that he may resume his studies when the opportunity is offered. On completion of his course he will receive a certificate.

The subjects to be studied in the Army schools during the war are broadly classified under these heads:

Fronch language.

Fronch language.
History, character and institutions of he French and English people.
Causes of the war and America's partelipation therein.
Courses in common school subjects.
Special courses for examination for

promotion.

While the Army is demobilizing, awaiting transportation to the States, the post schools will afford courses in English literature, modern history, civies,

lish literature, modern history, civies, bookkeeping, accountancy, stemography, elementary biology, bygiene, and other subjects to be selected.

During demobilization also, division, corps, army and special schools will provide vocational courses in electric wiring and repair work, salesmanship, practical agriculture, carpentry, blacksmithing, telegraphy, cobbling, tailoring, tinsmithing, barbering, cooking, baking and nursing and other industrial courses to be designated by G.H.Q.

To Allot Students

Division, corps and army commanders will allot a certain number of students for the last-mentioned courses from the units under their control. Commanding officers of regiments, battallons or staff organizations will prepare lists of sol-diers best qualified as to military record

diers best qualified as to military record and mental and physical attainments and forward the lists to the higher commanders, who make the selections of these who will attend the schools. The demobilization plans for university, college, professional and technical courses in European institutions provide for attendance of officers and soldiers at a moderate personal cost. Lcaves of absence or furloughs will be granted to a limited number from each organization of a division, corps and army. Company commanders will forward applications through military channels to the corps school officer.

In addition to selecting the officers

corps school officer.

In addition to selecting the officers and men for attendance at the European universities, the corps school officer will prepare lists of alternates to insure that each organization has a fair representation. Before leaving to take up his course, each candidate will have to pass a computation or present replentials.

OFFERED TO THE A.E.F.—500 CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHANS

ADOPT A CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHAN!

This is the slogan of a campaign which THE STARS AND STRIPES hereby inaugurate—a campaign to accomplish, between now and Christmas, the adoption of 500 child mascots by A.E.F. units and members—a campaign to secure food, clothing, comfort, schooling for a year for 500 little French children whose fathers have paid the supreme price for liberty.

We are out to double the present size of the A.E.F.'s war orphan family. We are out to gather the monetary wherewithal to soften the sadness of half a thousand little innocent victims of the war who are down on their luck and in need of assistance—TO GIVE THEM A CHRISTMAS PRESENT WHICH WILL LAST A WHOLE YEAR, the grateful memory of which will survive a lifetime—to give them, perhaps, life itself.

We have these children listed, photographed, investigated—all ready for adoption. And we offer them to the A.E.F.

FIVE HUNDRED CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHANS AT 500 FRANCS EACH.

The success of the A.E.F.'s present orphan family, which now numbers just over 500, has justified, ten times over, the pains and money speut on it. The children, by the judicious expenditure on them of an average of a little over 40 francs a month—so little to us, so much to them—are provided with at least the material things which are their birthright.

And more, probably, than the assistance of the money itself has been the pervading fact that it came from the Americans, came fairylike when the situation of many of these children permitted of little else than despair. It imposed a trust which has been amply fulfilled. The children have made wonderful records. Their conduct at home is the pride of the American Red Cross committee which administers the orphan funds. Their progress at school has been far above the average. Many of them have won prizes in their classes.

It is a fine, lively, intelligent, promising family, a family of which any doughboy may feel proud. And we are out to double its size in honor of the Saint of the Full

Winter, the fifth since the bloodstained hand of the Hun robbed the first French home of its breadwinner, will be here soon. A five hundred franc contribution now will place these children in the warmth and cheer of a home. If they cannot be merry, they can, at least, be comfortable on Christmas—the day of Santa Claus, of little

We had thought of accepting the contributions now and withholding the notification of adoption and the first payment of money from the children until Christmas. But their plight is too urgent. They need the assistance now. So we appeal, on behalf of these children, to the proven generosity of the A.E.F., and offer, to comies, platoons, detachments, office staffs—in short, to any unit or individual— FIVE HUNDRED CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHANS.

Read "How to Adopt an Orphan" on Page 8, bottom of first column Who starts it?

FIRST WOC UNIT WITHIN A MONTH RIGHT FROM U.S.A.

Women's Overseas Corps Will Do S.O.S. Typing and Record Work

5,000 NOW BEING RECRUITED

They'll Wear Uniforms and Live i Billets-Don't Confuse Them With the Waacs

The Woes are coming.

Five thousand women are to be corought from the United States to be a part of the A.E.F.

The first contingent of the Women' Overseas Corps—yes, the Wocs—will arrive in France within a month. Recruit ing of other units, up to the 5,000 limit now set, will be carried on rapidly to neet the demands of the big depart ord workers.

The new corps will consist of compa The new corps will consist of compa-nies of 50 women each. The members of the W.O.C. will be under soldierly disci-pline and wear uniforms, although it is not expected that the discipline and gen-eral regulations will be so closely defined as for the W.A.A.C. of the British Army.

May Not Have to Salute

May Not Have to Salute

It is expected that the Woes will live in billets—probably special hotels—instead of in camps, as under the British plan, although this detail has not been finally decided. It is not expected they will march in formations or observe the formalities of the salute.

The uniform will be of black, tailored on stern, simple lines, and the hat will be a black, broad-brimmed, untriumed affair. The uniform worn by the women telephone operators with the A.E.F.

Miss Elsie L. Gunther, head of the Labor Bureau, S.O.S., is in the States arranging to bring the first contingent to France. She was a secretary in the office of the commanding officer of the first Plattsburg Graining school for officers. She also served at one time as secretary for Major General Leonard W. Wood.

Director in Command

Director in Command

There will be a director in command of the W.O.C. and each unit will be in charge of a supervisor. It has not been lecided whether girls who came to France as typists in the Q.M.. Signal Corps and Ordnance Departments will be brought directly into the new organization. Another question undecided deals with recruiting girls in Eugland and France.

and France.

A large number of Waacs are now working in the Central Records Office, S.O.S. They live in camps and are under the same regulations that govern similar units with the British Army.

It is planned at present to limit the work done by the W.O.C. to inside office tasks, although it is possible that women may later be recruited to drive ambulances and other motor cars.

High Standard of Personnel

The Labor Bureau plans to make the new service as attractive as possible, with a view to maintaining a very high standard of personnel. Only women of proved capability in civil employments, with a meritorious record of living, are to be accepted. Expert stenographers are particularly needed as secretaries in some departments. Officers say that, in addition to freeing men for other duties, the women will be able to perform those secretarial duties much better than men. Hundreds of French girls already have given invaluable service in S.O.S. departments, many of them having overcome the handicaps of a language only partly familiar to them at the time of their employment. The Labor Bureau plans to make the

WORK HARDER OR FIGHT

(BY CABLETO THE STARS AND STRIPES tion. Before leaving to take up his course, each candidate will-have to pass an examination or present credentials as to educational work already accomplished.

If Studies Were Interrupted the first the selection of students to pursue advanced studies, special consideration will be given men who interrupted their professional, technical, university or collegiate education to enter the Army. The work of selecting the teachers for the work in France during the war is Continued on Page 2

BYCAULETO THE STARS AND STRIPES!

BYCAULETO THE STARS AND STRIPS.

WHOLE PEOPLE JOIN IN AUSTRIAN REBUFF FATHERLY COLONEL

President's Replyto Peace Note Backed by Unanimous Approval

BY J. W. MULLER

Staff Correspondent of THE STARS
AND STRIPES

BY CARRETO THE STARS AND STRIPES

(By Canterto THE STARS AND STRIPES)

AMERICA, Sept. 26—Our national unity has been and is often so continuously decimenstrated that the Austrian peace note was not needed to demonstrate it anew. The reception that it got was a foregone conclusion from the moment of its publication.

But apart from the national manimity for persevenance until our ideals are achieved, the American reception of the note demonstrated that not only American hearts but American hearts are very tightly fixed in the right place. The big common people did not need to be told by the more learned that such a proposal could not possibly lead to the realization of the great principles advanced by us. The common people did not get bectic about it. They used just plain common sense, and it went straight to the mark.

Nobody can accuse America of wishing to continue the war one moment longer than necessary. The absolutely unanimons approval of the President's prompt, declisive answer proves that Americans do not mean to piase in the war one moment before their purposes are achieved.

Approval of the answer was not limited to any class, and no disapproval of

achieved.

Approval of the answer was not limited to any class, and no disapproval or even a hesitant attitude was exhibited by any class. The leading Socialists were quite as prompt and definite in their rejection of the proposal as the most military.

MORE FOOD SAVING. NO MEATLESS DAYS

America Plans to Ship 17,550,000 Tons Without Rationing

BY CABLETO THE STARS AND STRIPES]
AMERICA. Sept. 26.—Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover has called on its to make further food economics during the coming year.
We must save a huge amount. To

We must save a huge amount. To feed you and the new American Army to come over there and the people and armies of Allied nations, we must ship 17,550,000 tons of ments, fats, breadstuffs, sugar and grain feeds in the year ending July 1, 1919.

This represents 5,730,000 tons more than we shipped last year, but we can do it, and we can do it without rationing, simply by sensible, sound and strict economizing.

We will not even need to resort again

conomizing.
We will not even need to resort again o meatless and wheatless days if the ation exercises continuous thrift.

BOYS GRIEVE FOR TAKEN FROM LINE Twenty-Two Nations at

Order Separates Regiment and Commander Who Brought It Over

Coloner's Vacation Stops

Two weeks passed, and the colonel was about to spend the last of his three weeks' vacation at a famons watering place in France when one evening he received word that his old regiment was about to take part in a great hattle.

That night the colonel left by midnight train and traveled all night and late into the next day. At the end of the railroad he procured an automobile and traveled by a familiar road until after dusk.

Presenting himself at receivental head.

dusk.

Presenting himself at regimental head-quarters, he shook hands with a grinning orderly and asked for the commanding officer.

The new colonel of the regiment shook hands with him and, after a cordial welcome, asked if there was anything he could do for the colonel.

"Yes," said the old commander, "can I stick around for a while and eat at the officers' mess for a few days"

"You certainly can," said the new colonel, "and we're mighty glad to have you."

you."
The next day the regiment went into
Continued on Page 3 IN THE THICK OF THINGS AT ST. MIHIEL

FOURTH LOAN DRIVE

War With Germany to Be Feted

[BYCABLETO THE STARS AND STRIPES]

Brought It Over

ST. MiHIEL BATTLE COMES

Then Flashlight Proves That Eagle
Can Fight Without Silver
Feathers and Talons

An American colonel who came to France with an Infantry regiment several months ago, and who had fathered it through many trials and troubles from the day war was declared until that eventful night it went into battle with a French division, sat gazing through an open window one morning a few weeks ago, while on his desk lay an order relieving him of his command. The order went on to say that, owing to the great number of men available for the task which he was to take over, it was quite necessary to relieve him in order that the machinery of the Army should move on without interruption, and so on.

The colonel's fatherly eyes filled with tears as he turned over in his mind the proposition that lay before him. He cared little for that other thing he was to take hold of and wrestle with; it was nothing compared with his regiment, although, by all probability, it meant more than a division in turning the wheels of an army when it comes right down to figures.

It was a sad evening, both for the colonel and his regiment, when he said the falled country to which it is devoted, and an Altur of Liberty, 17 excluding the duration of the colonel and his regiment, when he said the falled country to which it is devoted, and an Altur of Liberty, 17 excluding the duration of the colonel and his regiment, when he said the falled country to which it is devoted, and an Altur of Liberty, 17 excluding the duration of the colonel and his regiment, when he said the falled country to which it is devoted, and an Altur of Liberty, 17 excluding the duration of the colonel and his regiment, when he said the falled country to which it is devoted, and an Altur of Liberty, 18 may be a falled and the proposition. The colonel and his regiment at the Liberty Alfar: Rerail. Brazil. Brazil.

though by all probability, it meant more than a division in turning the wheels of an army when it comes right down to figures.

It was a sad evening, both for the colouel and his regiment, when he said goodbye to officers and men and left for a three weeks vacation before taking over his new job.

Colonel's Vacation Stops

Will stand during the quarters of war.

Beginning with Belgium Day, September 29, the following Allied nations, in the order named, will each have a day at the Liberty Altar: Brazil, British for a three weeks vacation before taking over his new job.

Colonel's Vacation Stops

Russia, Serbia, Siam and the United States.

States.

The observance commemorating the achievements of the United States in the war will conclude the celebration on October 19.

NEW CALL FOR AIRMEN

has given orders to local draft boards to permit the voluntary induction of draft registrants into the Navy and the Marine Corps, and also to assign drafts to those services if necessary.

He also announces that the Air Service of the Army has been reopened to candidates for commissions as pilots, bombers, observers and balloonists.

The draft registration of Seprember 12, so far as figures to date show, apparently hit the estimate almost exactly. There is no shortage between the new who exist alive and those who registered. Almost every state has gone over its estimate so far.

LV.S. Army Official Photographs

MOTHER TOLD HER BEGINS TOMORROW GERMANS WOULDN'T BE THERE FOREVER

Marie Rose Learns Their Language and Lives in Hope

POUNDING ON CELLAR DOOR

And Then Someone Begs Her Par don in a Language Meant

Marie Rose was nine years old in 1914 At that time her family consisted of her father, mother, brother and herself. londs rolled up and the German storm broke across Belgium and into France. Perhaps the battle was heard in the distance; then, one night, the Germans swept forward past the farm, the St. Mihiel salient was formed and the once

happy family was shut in.

It was then, after the Germans came, that Marie Rose bid goodbye to her brother one morning, as the Germans

brother one morning, as the Germans took him away with some other boys who, so the Germans said, were going to do some work not far away. Just how far away they took her brother Marie Rose does not know, for she has never seen him since.

Marie Rose's story, as told to the Yanks who liberated her and her mother, is the same story as told by many others who were caught in the German advance four years ago. Some German transportation officers occupied the spare rooms of the farm house, and from time to time new officers came to take their places. The officers were not harsh, but they were strict. None of the family was allowed away from the farm. Once when Marie Rose became very sick a German doctor was brought in to care for her. for her.

Learning a Pretty Language

Learning a Pretty Language

Marie Rose's father worked on the farm, while her mother did the house-work and cooked for the officers. There was no school, of course, so Marie studied German, and often a German officer devoted his evenings to giving her instruction. She was told that the German language was very pretty, and that in a few years the entire world would speak German.

So the months rolled by, and Marie Rose learned to speak German. She did errands for the German officers, and cookies. Occasionally she visited another little girl who lived only a few kilometers away, but this chance did not come often, as she had to be escorted by a German officer or soldier. The day they buried her little girl friend in a nearby graveyard was a sad day for Marie Rose. There were no more playmates in miles and miles. She cried for two days and nights; then, so her mother says, she asked if there were any other light girls in the world. Her mother told her there were; that some day when the Germans were beaten hark, they would go away from there to where there were lots of little girls and hoys and a school.

Sadder Days Come

This encouraged Marie Rose, but her conrage was shaftered when in 1916 her father died out in the field where he had gone to work. Her mother lapsed into a long sick spell soon after. Those were sadder and lonesomer days for little Marie Rose.

As the months rolled by and Marie Rose grew older, her mother offen called her aside and told her of the great day coming when the Germans would be swept back. Marie Rose listened with much interest. One day she approached a German officer about it. He told her that there would soon be no French Army and everything would be German and everything would be German.

"Don't you believe them," her mothe "Don't you believe them," her mother told her. "There will come a day."
During the early morning of September 12, 1918, Marie Rose and her mother heard the booming of distant cannon. As daylight broke the booming became louder and louder, and at noon the Germans hurriedly packed their belongings and left without even a word to Marie Rose and her mother.

Heavy shells were soon bursting in the neighborhood, and German soldiers becan to pass in wagons, automobiles, on

cgan to pass in wagons, automobiles, on orses. Some—a great many—were pass-

BRASS BUTTONS. CAP WITH VISOR, IN UNIFORM PLAN

Colored Patches on Collar Would Denote Branch of Service

TINTS IN TROUSER SEAMS

Proposed Changes Also Include Altered Lines for Blouses and Overcoats

Brass buttons, bright hued patches on collars of blouses and overcoats, caps with black visors and colored stripes detoting branch of service and rank, and colored piping, denoting branch of serv-ice, sewn in the seams of the breeches— all these are features of proposed uniform changes for the A.E.F. now up for

all these are features of proposed uniform changes for the ALEF, now up for approval by those who have the deciding voice in such matters.

The same plans include a change in the lines of the uniforms for officers and enlisted men. They call for an officer's blouse to be long and flating at the bottom, with a deep vent in the back, and cut in and scanned at the wnist-line. They provide a double-breasted officer's greatcoat, and a single-breasted overcoat for enlisted men to be cut on new lines, with a simple turn-over collar. They also call for an enlisted man's blouse simpler than the present one.

These changes have been under consideration by an Army board which has spent weeks in deliberation with tufloring experts. In its work the board had many proposals were debated, among them the adoption of the roll collar. It is thought probable, however, that the present collar will be retained.

The Proposed Changes

The Proposed Changes

The Proposed Changes

If proposals under consideration are adopted, the uniform will show these changes:

Brass buttons wherever bronze ones are used at present. This change is considered necessary because of the growing difficulty in obtaining brouze in the quantity needed for the Army.

Patches of colored cloth sewn on the collars of all blouses and overcoats to show branch of service. Embroidered regimental numerals placed on the patches of color.

Black visored caps for officers and enlisted men. The officer's cap will be similar in lines to the present one, but the crown will be higher at the front and lower at the back. A broad colored stripe of color will show branch of service.

Gold stripes paralleling the service.

ice. Gold stripes paralleling the service stripe will show rank—a single stripe for a second lieutenant, two stripes for a first lieutenant, three stripes for a captain, four stripes for a major, four gold stripes with a silver stripe in the center stripes with a silver stripe in the center for a lieutenant colonel, and five gold stripes for a colonel. Higher ranks will have other distinctive markings. A gold eagle will be mounted over the visor on all officers' caps much in the position of the ornament on the present cap.

The enlisted man's cap will have a black visor and black band, with a single stripe of color at the top of band to show branch of service. It also will have an ornament in nosition corresponding

n ornament in position corresponding the one on an officer's cap.

Roomy Below the Waist

Roomy Below the Waist
The officer's blouse, to be worn with
Sam Browne belt, will be longer than
at present and very roomy below the
wulst, which will be form fitting with an
in-seamed belt. The coat skirt will have
a long vent at the rear, and the flaring
effect will be pronounced all around.
The breast pockets will have pleats. The
lower peckets will be cut-in, only the
flar marking where the pocket is, and
they will have an inside-bellows effect,
giving great carrying room but preserving an unruffled coat front. The present
sleeve braid will become a sort of cuff,
having an angle with piping in color of
branch of service.
The greateout for officers will have a
convertible collar, to be worn either roll
down or buttoned up under the chin,
with the new color patches on each side.
It will be double-breasted and have two
rows of large, composition buttons.
The blouse for enlisted men will be

longer than at present, and cut so that there will be no gap at the bottom when it is buttoned. It also will have color patches. Pocket seams will not show on the outside, only the flaps marking the position of the pockets. The lower pockets will be bellowed inside, the same

Single-Breasted Overcoats

The enlisted man's overcoat will be single-breasted, with one row of brass buttons, with the pockets at the sides running at an angle. The collar will be

similar to the collar of an ordinary rain-coat, and fit closely at the neck. It also will bear the color patches.

In addition to the question of general uniform changes, the board may recom-ment changes in officers' insignia, chev-rons for non-commissioned officers and service chevrons.

Samples of the property of the collar of the pro-

sorvice chevrons.
Samples of the new non-commissioned officers' chevrons are radically different from the present ones. They are much larger and wider and curved to a point. On the coat sleeve they look like the markings of a coast-line on n map, the edges of each stripe being black.

It is also proposed that service chevrons be much smaller, and of dark or olive gray cord-like material, and that they be on the upper instead of the lower half of the left sleeve.

150,000 IN STUDENT ARMY

By Cableto THE STARS AND STRIPES continued on Page 2

Indicate the booming became in the booming and long the thought even a word to receive the properties of the third even a word to receive the third even in the third even a word to receive the third even the third even in the third even a word to receive the third even the third even in the third

holstered in red, pretty wall paper, brightly globed electric lamps, a butler's pantry in the offing and, luxury of lux-nries, an electric push button to summon

ST. MIHIEL TOWN **WRITES SEPT. 13** INTO ITS HISTORY

Cure Who Never Sought Cellar Tells of Four **Bitter Years**

GERMANS ENSLAVE 67 MEN

Little Company of Citizens Is Herded Off Just Before Attack Crashes Through

For four years the city of St. Mihiel was a slave of Germany. For four years the helptess people, whom the swift tide of the 1914 battle had caught within its gates, knew every hour the degrading presence and the cold, miserupulous overlordship of the Prussian officer. The story of that hondage can be read in their bent backs and their pinched, apprehensive faces. If can be told in terms of one man, the Curé-Doyen of St. Mihiel.

of one man, the Caré-Doyen of St. Mihot.

The Germans found him the guiding spirit of a placid and prespectous parish, himself a plump and zenial priest, beloved of his people. The Germans left him a gaunt and haggard man, the story of his people's suffering and privation written deep in his sunken cheeks. But they left him more than ever beloved. His once gentle eyes shine now with the prophetic fire of a Savonarola. The flash of them and the danntless poise of his high-held head are eloquent of France's unquenched, unquenchable spirit.

Pretty steadily off and on since the war began, St. Mihel has known air raids and bombardments as street after street of shattered windows, torn roadway and half demolished houses testify today.

Never in the Cellar

Never in the Cellar

Never in the Cellar

Not once in all the years of captivity did Monsieur le Curé take refuge in the cellar. Always he and his mother, a cheery old lady whose years are now four score and seven, sat in their house in the Rue Carnot, and laughed at the prond German differs scuttling underground.

They themselves would not hide from the good French shells, and they look to the cellars for the first time. In four years of bombardment when the invaders, having fled, sent back their vengeful flyers to bomb the lost city of St. Mihiel. On a table in the curé's study are the many shells and shell fragments that have just missed him as he made the rounds of his parish. His little souvenirs of Providence, he calls the collection, with just a ghost of a smile.

The day St. Mihiel was liberated, that September El at whose dawn the waiting people met, with streaming eyes and outstretched arms, the first poils trotting into the city, is known on all St. Mihiel tongues as the Day of Deliverance, For the coming of that day all enslaved. French villages are waiting now with a new hope.

Almost on Battle Line

Almost on Battle Line

Almost on Battle Line
Perhaps that hope was always quickened and the thrail always the more
galling at St. Mihiel, because the line of
battle stretched so close to the city's
gates, so close that the imprisoned citi
zens felt they could almost touch it. The
blue-clad poilus in their trenches could
be seen from the 11th century tower of
the curé's church; the soldiers from their
outposts could see the prople moving
about the aptive city's streets.

Thus was the suspense of the captiv
ity always at tension point, and of the
severe measures needed to keep the city
in check, one may read the evidence today on the walls of the houses where,
still legible, are such signs as this one:
"Whoever is convicted of communication with the French, by whatever
means, will be immediately shot. Yesterday an inhabitant fired on a German
officer. If this action occurs again, the
house from which the shot comes will be
immediately burned and a hostage shot."

Enough Food to Sustain Life

Enough Food to Sustain Life
Of food, the 2,200 civilians had what
was sent them regularly by the SpanishAmerican commission ment and milk
and flour and sugar—enough to keep lifein them, but not much more than that,
as the hollow cheeks tell plainty enough.
The first American soldiers filling into
the city were a little startled to find old,
familiar canned goods smiling down at
them from the shelves of the ravitaillement depot, as if to say: "We beat you
to it, doughboys."

The men of the city were under surveillance every hour of the day and
night. The women had to work at the
ever humiliating tasks of making the
beds, sweeping the rooms and generally
cleaning up after the complacent German efficers, tasks of which the memory
will never leave them.

The children had to study German.
Certain hours of that uzly language were
inserted, at the point of a gnn, in the
local school curriculum, but Monsieur le
Curfe will tell you with a proud chuckle
that, somehow, the children became unaccountably stupid when it came to this
course, and even in four years managed
to acquire precious little.

Always Under Suspicion

Always Under Suspicion

Always Under Suspicion

In the minds of the German authorities, Monsieur le Curé was always a suspect. They suspected him of a too active sympathy with that line of blue soldiers, who, God knows, had all his prayers. The officers had certain reasons for believing he might be keeping a damaing record of their iniquities, and for such a record they vainly searched his papers again and again. They ransacked every drawer, they explored every inch of floor and wall space. They even burrowed into his sarden to see what treachery he might be hiding under the roots of his flowers. But they found nothing. Whether or not there ever was anything to find, only the curé knows today. They did find on church property two old military bleycles hidden there two years before by French soldiers when they were driven out of St. Mihiel, and they did find that on certain pieces of wantonly torn church decoration, recovered from the dung-heaps, he had affixed the phrase "Vandals, God will not bless you." For which offenses he was packed off for two months and a half of imprisonment at Briey, across the frontier. As for the vicar, a young priest of only 30 years, he was spirited away for 17 months of imprisonment. They took him without saying why.

Hope of Deliverance Mounts showers. But they found mathing. Whether or not there ever was anything to find, only the care knows today.

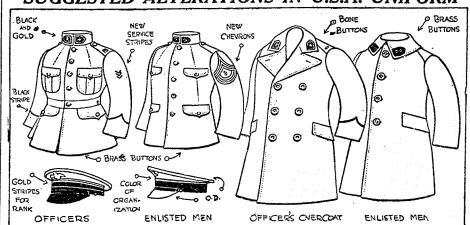
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Hope of Deliverance Mounts

The vicar could read German, and from the German newspapers, which were all that ever reached them, he used to glean for Monsteur le Curé the news of America's entrance on the crusade. From then on, the hope of deliverance mounted higher and higher.

It thrillied them to learn last January, as learn they did from a hundred sources, that Americans had entered the line in

SUGGESTED ALTERATIONS IN U.S.A. UNIFORM



their own Lorraine, not more than an hour's brisk walk from St. Mihiel. To be sure, the German officers laughed loudy over their dinners at the American effort.

sure, the German oneers magnet monly over their dimners at the American effort. They laughed louder than ever after their raid on Seicheprey.

The worrled townsfolk, who heard these things came whispering to Monsieur le Curé for comfort. America was young and strong, he told them, and had a long way to come. Like St. Paul, they must thank God and take courage.

Late in August came the first hint of the approaching retreat. It came in the form of a sudden German demand on all the valuables left in the town. Particularly all the linen and wood and copper were raped from the houses and shipped away. They took even the warm blanket from the bed of the curé's mother. They took even the versels from the light altar—all save the golden erneifix, before which even the German hands flatered.

Herded Off to Germany

IN A.E.F. COURSES

Continued from Page 1

Continued from Page 1
now being conducted in the United States by the Army Educational Commission of the Y.M.C.A. These teachers will be drawn from high schools, colleges and universities throughout the States. It is expected also that Army officers will act as instructors in certain branches for which they are fitted by their civil life callings. Instructors from French lycées will continue to teach French. It is estimated that more than 150,000 soldiers are now systematically studying French.

The teaching of English will not be one of the least important features of the new system. As an example of accomplishments in teaching English, 17 negro stevedores who had never been able to read or write English signed a payroll for the first time last month.

Throughout the whole educational system the effort will be made to serve those soldiers who have not had the opportunity to learn English theroughly. In general, also, the courses are based on the hope that the Army may return to the United States with a more vivid appreciation of the economic resources and economic and civic problems of their own land.

A study of America and American

MOTHER TOLD HER **GERMANS WOULDN'T** BE THERE FOREVER

Continued from Page 1

LATE HUN CAMP LIKE BACK HOME **BUNGALOW PARK**

Americans Move in Where Dispossessed Foe Had

Like a Back Home Park

The camp in the Forest of the Lovely Willow resembles nothing so much as one of those rustic anusement parks in America where they have band concerts in the summer and where basket parties can supplement the sandwiches Amt Ellen made if you care to buy (at prohibitive prices) lee cream and sarsaparilla. There is a network of substantial walks with rustic raillings, and everywhere the German sign to guide you through the maze. At certain central points—clearings, in some cases the loose doughboy on his tour of inspection finds such camp institutions as a quite marvelous rifle range, with its moving target, or perhaps the Lichtspile or movie house, where the Boche used to watch the international antics of Herr Karl Chaplin.

In the next clearing is the Offizion.

Karl Chaplin.
In the next clearing is the Offizier-Kasino, or Officers' Club, a mighty snug little retreat, with inviting settees up

Greetings from

DEMING & THOMPSON COMPANY,

FRANKFORT, Indiana COAL and LUMBER DEALERS

FAROUHARSON :-: :-: CANDY :-: :-:

Surprise the Folks at Home. Fifty Cents a Pound.
Parcel Post per Pound:
7 cents Now England.
10 cents East Miss. Ever.
12 cents West Miss. River. FARQUITARSON CANDY SHOP. BEOOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS.



MUNITION WORKERS SEND A.E.F. PLEDGE SHOE SHINE MASSAGE

Men and Women Cartridge Makers, 3,300 Strong, In to Finish

Three thousand three hundred employees of the Western Cartridge Co., of East Alton, Ill., making some of the am-munition we are using against the Boche

East Alton, Ill., making some of the ammunition we are using against the Boche over here, have sent to the A.E.F., through General Pershing, a pledge, signed by each one of them, vowing to stand by the American soldiers in the field until the end of the war.

"We, the undersigned, hereby solemnly pledge," reads the nessage, "to keep constantly in our minds, during the hours of rest, that the greatest and most terrible of wars is being fought by our own sons and, brothers for the safeguarding of the honor and liberty of all Americans and of the entire civilized world.

... We vow to stand by them at all times and until the very end, and as they do not relax their fighting, we will never relax our work.

... We shall live and work as earnestly and as full of purpose, here, as our boys fight and die over there."

Appended to the resolution are the signatures of the 3,300 cartridge makers, many of them women and girls on 50 foolscap pages smudged by the toil soiled bands of the signers.

General Pershing, on behalf of the A.E.F., has replied, thanking the 3,300 workers for their pledge, saying in part:

"The triumph of our righteous cause will be due in no small measure to the men and women who are working with intelligence, loyally and enthusiasm to supply us with munitions."

uries, an electric pash button to summon things therefrom.

Next door stands what appears to have been a rest house for the soldiers, a pretty little chalter with its walls all plastered with picture postcards. They were pictures calculated to please. One shows the entry of the German army into Brussels, and you would gather from that picture that no guests were ever received more cordially in any city since the world began.

Another shows London being rapidly destroyed by a giant Zeppelin. It is only too apparent from this picture that poor old London had just about one more day to live before it crumbled into the Thames.

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Best Service - Most Reasonable Prices

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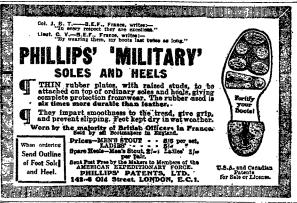
NEW YORK

MACDOUGAL & Co..

1 bis RUE AUBER (Opposite American Express Co.) American Military Tailors. UNIFORMS TO ORDER IN 48 HOURS

Interlined Trench Coats, Embroidered Insignia and

Service Stripes, Sam Browne Belts, etc,



Guaranty Trust Company of New York

announces that they have opened an Agency at 7 Rue Etienne Pallu, TOURS for the Convenience of Members of the

American Expeditionary forces Affords Americans the Services of an

American bank with American Methods U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY

Capital and Surplus Resources more than

NEW YORK

\$50,000,000 \$600,000,000

PARIS 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens LONDON



The Ship That Will Pass in the Night

Every Hun U-Boat in the Hun Navy is looking for the big shipments of 36,000,000 sacks of "Bull" Durham. Sections of the War Zone Sea, they say, look like an asparagus bed after a rain. But they won't get her. She will pass them in the night.

Besides, she is convoyed. A squadron of destroyers guard her, and every gunner at every gun knows she's carrying inspiration and hope for you boys in the trenches.

Our little muslin sacks of "Bull" have helped our fighting men to 'hold their own" in all their trying campaigns for the right for three generations. These same muslin sacks will help you in the greatest of all fights. The smoke that follows the flag is always good old "Bull". That's why "Bull" Durham is known as "The Makings of a Nation"—the "makings" for U.S. - the leavings for the Kaiser.

No more smokeless days for Pershing's boys. You won't have to share your share—there will be plenty for all.

So good luck to you again, boys, and all the time.

Light up with "Bull", and blow right into Berlin. "Bull" and Bullets in plenty. You'll do the rest.

> THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY NEW YORK, U.S.A.



of a Nation

STEEP MONTSEC. HUN GIBRALTAR. A REAL ANTHILL

Fortress That Vanished With Salient Swept Whole Region

COMFORTABLE AND SECURE

One Yank Sergeant Stormed Bas tion All Alone Last Winter and Spent Night on It

On a spring-like night in January, 1918, a brigade of American Infantry settled down for the first time in the mud of those Lorraine trenches which have since become known in every American home as the old home sector "north-west of Toul." They were so posted that in the morning they could see the woods and valleys and the church spires of many of those villages through which, less than eight months later. American troops were to make a triumphant rush in pursuit of retreating German divisions.

troops were to make a German divisions.

The brigade which, in the midnight rain and darkness, took over that sector in readiness for the charge which has marked September 12 bright red in the American calendar filed into the old familiar trenches, middy as ever. They took these as their point of departure rather than those trenches, dug slightly to fine rear, to which the American line had been withdrawn in that skirmish known as the Bartle of Seicheprey.

Before January—as long ago, indeed, as last, October—American troops had fought, sandwiched with the French, in the region of Einville, At Einville fell the first American killed in action. But this line northwest of Toul was the first front of our own, our own bone sector.

A German Gibraltar

As the first Yanks to take possession there swept with their field glasses the devastated land before them, what rose cominous to the eye in the clear January fir was that steep, bristling hill some four kilometers to the northwest. It was the hill the French call Montsec, because its abrupt crest rises dry and sandy from what used to be one of the fairest and most fruitful vineyards in all Lorraine. Montsec, with its 330 meters, was forbidding enough in itself. Through the four years of their unwelcome tennic, the Germans had so fortified and armored it that it rose a very Gibraitar in the line from Switzerland to the sea. To storm it from the front or even to surround and take it from the read would, the newly-arrived Yankees knew very well, be a most bloody task if the assaillants were stubbornly and herofeally met by such a garrison as the disembowelled old hill conid easily shelter. Yet in the early morning of September 12 the Yanke troops, sweeping nonchalantly past the hill, learned from their equally monchalant French friends on the left that a reconnottering squad had mounted Montsee with carelessly shing Rosalies.

It had found the gun pits deserted, the tunnels echoing hollowly, the observation nosts abandoned. It had found uo living creature on all Montsee, save one affable internationalist setter, now variously known as Fritz and Montsee, and four blinking rabbits, penned against a sbortage in rations.

Tunnels, Tunnels Everywhere

A disembowled hill! There is no other word for such a human anthill as the Germans made of the famous Lorraine mountain.

Germans made of the famous Lorraine mountain.

Everywhere within the hill run tunnels, some well paved and shored, some hollowed out in slovenly fashion, depending on the callber of the resident troops who did the work. Tunnels entering from the bottom and meeting tunnels from the top. Tunnels opening out into underground chamers, some fitted up as barracks, some as kitchens, some as mess balls, some as pantrics, some as mess balls, some as pantrics, some as arsenals. Tunnels connecting the various machine mu posts, of which 12 pointed towards the Allied line. Tunnels screened against the chance observer. You might walk quite a way up the hill without suspecting any subterranean life unless you happened to spot a smokestack protruding unexpectedly from the ground.

Equipped with shell-proof quarters with anomunition, guns and food supplies, boasting, besides its signal points fine wireless station, supplied with water and electric light brought from afar, Montsee was as self-supporting and impregnable a fortress as one often sees in these days of sandbag fortifications.

Impregnable a fortress as one often sees in these days of sandbag fortifications.

Comfort the Watchword

Also, it was comfortable. Each observation point and each machine gan post within the hill has its platform, its chair, and its speaking tule for easy communication with its next-door neighbor. Comfortable beyond words are the officers quartors, the row of little cottages on the German side of the hill, a hill so shrupt that no shell could be dropped on that side. If it missed scraping the top, it would inevitably fall far over in the valley beyond.

These quartors were fitted out with well-stocked pantries, cosy stoves, well-trided kitchen gardens, where cubbages inbounded — everything calculated to warm the heart of a ness sergentary of the wall was an expensive to the seed of the form of disconfort could be found hopping about every bed in the row.

The observation posts command a wide sweep of Lorraine. From them the Germans could study the Allied back areas, watching every daylight move, the convoys creeping along the roads looking from Montsec like beads strung on winding ribbons of yellow. Fine glasses they had, of course, some of them so large that they could actinally be seen from American 0.P.'s in the valley below.

The Germans, of course, know all there is to know about Montsee—except perhaps one trivial paragraph in the Malassen and the states as sheltered zone many could actinally be seen from American 0.P.'s in the valley below.

The Germans of course, know all there is to know about Montsee—except perhaps one trivial paragraph in the Malassen and the states of the formans of the most arrival paragraph in the Malassen are defined from his battle-scarred division at its port of the German of scarcing the Malassen and the learn of the component of the day and sent a recent perhaps of the wallzes and the intervent and the common of the count of the day and sent a recent perhaps of the wall seed to come from the component of the day and sent are recent perhaps of the most heart of the German of t

one fribbons of yellow.

Ing ribbons of yellow.

Ind. of course, some of them so that they could actually be seen from American O.P.'s in the valley below.

The Germans, of course, know all there is to know about Montsec—except perhaps one trivial paragraph in its history. They do not know that one night last winter a sergeant attached to the intelligence section of an American division went forth on a little private reconnais ance tour of "Germany," and, just to be able to say he had done it, tiptoed and crept his way to Montsec, and there laid him down to sleep till the approach of dawn.

FIGR S.O.S.

The Germans, of course, know all there is his battless arred division at the character. I send the one our own John Paul Jones made when the British called on him to surrender. I send the same ringing and defant reply to the shores of the blue dawn.

First Henry J. Doughboy was found sharpening his bayonet in his trench in the St. Milhiel sector. He looked, up from this operation only long enough.

The Germans, of course, know all there is his battless arred division at the called in the one our own John Paul Jones made when the British called on him to surrender. I send the same ringing and defant reply to the shores of the blue sharpening his bayonet in his trench in the St. Milhiel sector. He looked, up from this operation only long enough.

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THE D.S.M.

The Distinguished Service Medal i

PALESTINE FREED,

BULGARIAN FORCE

Western Front Continues

to Boil—Advance Near

St. Quentin

A.E.F. INTERVIEWED

ON PEACE OFFER

PESTERED COOK TAKES REVENGE UP AT ST. MIHIEL

D. S. C. Wearer Presides Over Well Supplied Hun Slaughter House

GREAT DAYS FOR PANCAKES

German Flour Can't Be Made Into Good Pie Crust, But Biscuits Aren't So Worse

From the mixture of melodrama, tragerom the mixture of meddrama, trag-edy and comedy attached to the cooks and kitchens that kept pace with the American advance in the St. Miniel salient, some dramatist should weave a wonderful plot around the title of "Bicket's Revenge."

"Hicket's Revenge."

"Hicket's Revenge."

If you don't romember Cook Harry C.

If you don't romember Cook Harry C.

If you don't romember Cook Harry C.

It you don't wan the woods near Fère-en-Tardenois in late July that Cook Ricket stuck to the Job after his kitchen was blown up by shells, after his provisions had been scattered by shell fire, and after nearly every one else was driven away by the tremendous volleying of 48 hours.

Day of Revenge Comes

The Distinguished Service Medal is here shown exact size.

The medal itself is of bronze, with the eagle in the middle, crowned with 13 stars. Around the eagle in gold letters on blue enamel, are the words: "For Distinguished Service, MCMXVIII."

The ribbon has a white center, with a pin stripe of dark blue edging the white, and a bund of red at either end.

The D.S.M. may be awarded to any one who distinguishes himself—or herself—by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility in time of warr or in connection with operations against an armed enemy of the United States. The D.S.C. is awarded for exceptional gallantry in action only; the D.S.M. may be awarded to soldiers in the S.O.S., or to persons in civil life back home who yet are engaged in war work of some kind. Day of Revenge Comes

This all happened nearly two months ago. Since that date Cook Ricket had snot been thinking so much over the D.S.C. he had won or the honor he had agained. He had been brooding on the D.S.C. he had won or the honor he had agained. He had been brooding on the day of revenge. The Germans had blown in the high statement of the property of the had sealered his food. They had forced him to prepare his meals from a hole in the ground, partly filled up at times by high explosives. His one desire was to even up the score. This chance cume in the push at St. Mihiel. As the advance reached its first stage. Cook Ricket was on the job again, but under vastly different conditions. "I guess I'm even with 'em now," he said, as he was preparing the evening meal. "When we got to this place I found a German slaughter house already in shape. We shined it up a bit, and then I looked around. One of the first things I found was a big supply of German flour and German lard. Both were great stuff for paneakes and bisenits. "Then I went back of the shack and found a German garden with fresh vegetables all ready. I got some peas and cubbage from this, hooked up a few chickens, and everything was ready. We've been living mostly on this German food ever since, and living like lords. There was a big supply of flour and lard and all the vegetables we need. They lad ne on the jump before, but I'm square with them now."

With a Hun Revolver

SPLIT BY ALLIES The week ending Wednesday, September 25, has seen two of the most cleancut triumples of the whole war.

Both were achieved on fronts which have often been referred to more or less contemptuously as side shows, and side shows they are in the sense that the decisive batte of the war, when it comes, will scarcely be fought on either of them. Attacking on a line familiar to anyone who ever went to Sunday school, General Allenby's forces, assisted by French troops, broke the Turkish line in Palestine, enveloped, with the aid of Arab forces, two whole Turkish armies, and captured upward of 25,000 prisoners—a predigious total for an isolated front. The victory in Palestine means that the Holy Land, the golden quest of three disastrous crusades in the Middle Ages, has been definitely snatched from Turkish rule. There may be other results; what, for instance, does Constantinople think of it?

Equally freighted with great possibilities is the Allied advance in Macedonia, which has at one point almost reached Bulgarian territory. The Bulgarian only hope to affect a juncture, if at all, far behind the point, which their retreat has now reached. The total of prisoners here exceeds 12,000, with more to come. The western front has continued to boil during the week, with a France-Rritish advance on Tuesday that brought the Alliefa darmies to within two miles of St. Quentin. Elsewhere in the west, faciluling the American sectors, there has been continuous successful raiding activity.

With a Hun Revolver

with a Hun Revolver

While Cook Ricket was delivering his talk it could be seen that he was guarding his supply with a big German revolver, also captured in the late drive. The indignity he had suffered at Ferenen-Tardenois had been wiped out completely. His revenge was established. There were other cooks and kitchens, however, who had a trifle harder time of it as further proof that a cook belongs to the shock troops of the Army. One of the selfolowed the advance with four kitchens for his battailon. A big shell totally wrecked one kitchen, and a few minutes later a bridge crashed in, decroving another. But he continued on his way and fed his battailon from the two remaining kitchens.

Another company had pushed forward at top speed, leaving its kitchens well behind. When the men got to a certain German camp they saw, just alread, a large cage containing several rabbits. The place was under heavy shell and shrapnel fire at the time, but it failed to halt the rush.

Then a young iragedy occurred. A cluster of shrapnel broke near by and tore a hole in the rabbit cage, the seared animals immediately escaping. With shell and shrapnel rahing all around, the entire company broke and started in oursuit of the rabbits.

They jumped through and over shell holes, ducked away from whistling 150s and 77's and kept up the wild chase until every rabbit had been gathered in our safely caged again, to await the crivial of the first cook.

"We missed our kitchens for two days," one mess sergennt said, but we ran into one of the finest supplies of German guby on ever saw. We lived on it for two days and even after our kitchens had arrived with plenty of our own food we still used part of the German supply to round out a full course meal."

It was soon discovered by the cooks that German fiour was poor for the

BONDS OF NEW LOAN CAN BE BOUGHT HERE

Branches of Three American Banks Will Accept **Payments**

If you want to subscribe for the Fourth Liberty Loan, for which the drive opens in the States tomorrow, three of the American banks which have branches over here will help you to do it. The new loan brings a return of 4½ per cent on your investment, and the bonds come in sizes of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and upward.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and the Equitable Trust Company are prepared to receive subscriptions on

ratmers Loan and Trust Company and the Equitable Trust Company are prepared to receive subscriptions on the installment plan—not the old installment plan in vogue for the Second Loan, whereby a certain amount was taken out of your pay each month, but on a schedule which works out about as follows:

Say you want to buy a \$50 bond of the new issue. Send to either of the above named banks \$5, or 10 per cent of the total, so that it will be in the banks hands surely by October 24. Your other payments will fellow in this order:

Ten dollars by November 21: \$10 by December 19: \$10 by January 16, 1919; and the remainder, \$15, by January 30, 1919.

How to Subscribe

To aid the men of the A.E.F. in sub-cribing, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has arranged with various tranches of the Societé Général, the Company has arranged with various branches of the Societé Général, the French banking house, to receive subscriptions on its behalf in towns in or near which American troops are located, mad which have no branch offices of the Farmers' Loun. You may also subscribe by mailing your check direct to the trust company's Paris or Londou office, or, if you have an account there, by writing and authorizing them to debit your account with the amount you wish to Invest. The same holds good for the Equitable Trust Company. While not taking payments on the installment plan, will, on receipt of the amount for which you wish to subscribe, buy the bonds for you too.

In every case, however, you must make a declaration in writing that the purchase of bonds for which you apply is personal and for your own account, and that the funds utilized in payment are of American origin. This is to comply with the French law, which discourages the sending of French money out of the country for investment abroad during the war. Also, your bonds, when paid for cannot be sent to France, but must be held in your name at home.

BOYS GRIEVE FOR FATHERLY COLONEL TAKEN FROM LINE

Continued from Page 1

Continued from Page 1
buttle and helped deliver the thrust that
wiped out the St. Mihiel salient.
During the first rour of the battle, as
the regiment swept through a fown
that lay in its wake, a private observed
an American soldier going in and out of
buildings looking for Germans. Later
both entered the same building and killed
two Germans who were operating a machine gun. After that they romped off
down the street and captured a dozen
Germans in a cellar.
As the two were bringing back their
prisoners an M.P. flashed a light on
them. The M.P. suddenly straightened
up and sainted.
"By God!" said the other private, as
the light played over their faces. "Our
"That was the best part of my vacation," the colonel declared after it was
all over.

A HUN CASUALTY LIST

Missing in action: Liaison. Wounded: Hindenburg's pride. Dead: Chivalry.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

U. S. ARMY & NAVY
Announces the opening of its Club Rooms at
41 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN
(near Open, name building as Farmer's Loc

and Trust Coppany)
HOUSE WARMING
will take place on Simchas Torah
September 29, 1918.
American women will serve refreshments in the afternoon and evening.
Muste, sociability, rad a good time
assured to all.

MAKING HIM FEEL GOOD

"What's the row about here?" de-anded the captain. "Remember, when on are drilling your corporal is always

ght."
"He says you are an old slave driver,'
xplained the private.

STOLL THEATRES In LONDON

ALHAMBRA EVERY EVENING 7.40 Matinées Wed., Thurs., Sat.,

LONDON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS! THE BING BOYS ON BROADWAY

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OF LONDON. THE LONDON

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Europe's Principal Variety Theatre

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THE MOST PALATIAL PICTURE THEATRE IN EUROPE

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With pince for photograph and paper money. We have added to our popular Cigarette Case a place for a photograph and a pocket for paper money. The case also holds 30 cigareties and keeps them in good condition. There are two pockets. Each is strengthened by a high metal spring. The pockets fold one over the other, and are secured by a covering flower of the condition of the cond

No. 1230. In fine Pigskin, price 22/POST FREE. (or \$5.50)

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Kahn-Cailored Officers' Uniforms To Individual Measure

TO temptation toward cheapening shall induce us to lower our high standard for those who wear the regimentals of Uncle Sam.



If our Authorized Representative in your home town has your measurements, duplicate orders may be cabled.

KAHN-TAILORING CO. OF INDIANAPOLIS, U.S. A.



P. Lorillard Co. Business Established 1760 -158 years ago.

We furnished tobacco for the soldiers of the Revolutionary War (1775-1783)

War of 1812 (1812-1815) Mexican War (1846-1848) Civil War (1861-1865) Spanish War (1898)

and are now furnishing Climax Plug "The Grand Old Chew to the soldiers fighting for the

Liberty of the World.

OFFICERS' KHAKI SHIRTS

measures nowadays when the motor car must

Firestone Tires



have the extreme resiliency which can be depended on for speedy service, with reduced vibration, increased traction and unfailing grip. Firestone service is at your command, over here, over there, everywhere.

A. RAGON Ladies' Pyjamas

Whole-Hearted Service

ATIRE is for you or it is against you. There are no serve, even to the firing line.

FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO. AKRON, OHIO, U. S. A.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1918.

SALVATION

There is a man touring the A.E.F. entertainment circuit with a good speaking voice and the art of using it. At his first appearance the other night he was assisted by an elderly man who played the piano and a couple of ladies who sang. He played a brass instrument half the evening and then interrupted his performance to speak.

formance to speak.

He told a story about a little soldier in barracks who, kneeling beside his bunk to say his bedtime prayers, was hit in the back with a shoe flung by a big, burly soldier, and wound up with a stirring appeal for orthodox Christianity with a

appeal for orthodox Christianity with a request for those of his audience who wanted to come to God to "stand up."

In the story of the boot flinging, we were about to say, of course, the little soldier invites the big soldier outside, thrashes him, and then turns out to be a famous lightweight pugilist. The story made us reminiscent. It took us back to the days of our boyhood literature. We recollected that Jack Harkaway or Dick Merriwell, or some one of our schoolday Merriwell, or some one of our schoolday idols, had done the same thing. In fact the similarity was so pronounced that we personally, doubted if any soldier, pray ing at his hedside, ever was hit in the back with a shoe. And we doubted, too, if the man who told the story knows very much about this Army that he has come to save.

There are a good many men in this Army who hold the helief that a man who

And we have chaptains, men in Army khaki and steel belimets and gas masks. men who stand at our side in the front line—men of God if ever there have been —who not only hold, but were the first to express this conviction.

THE LIBERATORS

Not the least among the thrills experi-onced by the advancing Yanks engaged in wiping out the St. Mihiel salient was the thrill, brought home to them by the wel-come of the redecaned villagers, of being actual freers of soil from German domina tion, actual liberators of people who had long grouned under a detested foreign yoke. It was a new and strange thrill to most

of them, and it left them blushing and shamefaced when the good folks of Thiau-court and the other little towns got through kissing and hugging them. But, after all, this business of liberating is nothing new to the American Army,

Army of ours liberated, with the aid of their French Allies, some thirteen struggling colonies. Later their descendants helped the young republic of Texas to throw off the Mexican yoke. Again it was American fighting men who emancipated the black man. Twenty years ago this summer an American Army brought liberation to the republic of Cuba, now one of our Allies. of our Allies.

From somewhere back in the past we

seem to hear the strains of:

Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the jublice!

Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that sets you free!

Lexington to Lahayeville, the Alamo to Apremont, the story is the same—"the flag that sets you free." It is the particular business of that flag, and of the men who follow it and love it, to win freedom for themselves and for others. So it has been in the past, so it is now,

DOUGHBOY

Once, in a distanct and reckless moment, THE STARS AND STRIPES led the

this blanket nomenclature as being bounded Allied lines, on the one side by General Pershing, and on the other, by our leatherneck cartoonist.

Well, the horse didn't drink. The world and the war have gone blissfully on. An Engineer is an Engineer, an Artillery-

agree to sponsor them.
Anyhow, "Yanks" got over.

ON THE WAR MAP

With a western front which has had "something doing every minute" for more than six months, it has perhaps been the tendency to regard the various outlying fronts as rest areas which are very nice as show places of war but not altogether the real thing.

Anyone who thought so had another think when the news came from far Mace-donia and farther Palestine that Allied troops had gone through the line in each place for gains that are being measured not by yards or single kilometers, but, in one case at least, by the destruction of a

one ease at least, by the destruction of a hostile army.

Actually the side shows have not been such dull exhibitions as they might seem compared to the three-ring stunts being pulled off under the big top. Now, low-ever, they have shown that they are in the war as much as any other part of the show. They are worth watching, even if it is hard to find the places on the map. For they are on the war map, on it strong.

THE INFANTRY

war superficially different, but they have mot changed its basic form.

The greatest instrument of the Army of today, the instrument which stands out conspicuously above all others, is the same instrument which made or broke all armics of history—the infantry.

Everything in an army is subservient to the infantry. The artillery is to break down resistance before it, the tanks are to clear its path, gas is to retard it.

We see a combat airplane in a fight to the death far above us. It is clearing the sky so that observing airplanes can assist the artillery in assisting the infantry. Stevedores at a base port work overtime to unload shells from a ship, engineers rush the shells by train to a railhead, ammunition trains carry them forward to the guns, the gunners fire them to last a path ahead for the infantry, or to throw over a barrage to protect it.

over a barrage to protect it.

Those are just simple examples.
Sometimes the reasoning is more involved
and complex, but it always, in this war as in all wars, leads to the infantry.

in an wars, leads to the infantry.
Plodding their way through rain or
dust, fighting through shrapnel or gas, the
infantry is the sun of the planetary system of the Army. The other services,
highly important as they all are merely

subsidiary planets revolving about it.

The infantry is of that branch of the service which in terms of military science, is defined as "the arm of accomplishment."

SEEING FRANCE

you can pull in the line of leave for a while is a 48 or 24-hour pass, you can at least got a change of scene and learn something about one of the big centers Army who hold the helief that a man who, with a gun in his hand and a smile on his something about one of the big centers face, takes his chance in the battle line in this war, who faces death for the principles for which we are fighting, is working out his bombed while you're there just to keep you salvation, and that he doesn't have to stand up in an entertainment ball in a back area to accomplish that salvation, either.

And we have chardians men in Army hillerto. hitherto.

by Lafavette--these are just a few of the places you may visit in turn as your leave times roll round, for more of these leave centers are going to be established soon. As time goes on every well-behaved member of the A.E.F. will have all the chance in the world to get a good clear all-round view of one of the most attractive countries in the world, with travel and hotel till. bills paid by a benevolent and apprecia

nothing new to the American Army.

In these days of success and of great
endeavor for further success, it is good to
remember that the forerunners of this
Army of ours liberated, with the aid of
their French Allies, some thirteen struggling colonies. Later their descendants escendants Texas to It will do us good, too; and it will cost yain it was

PRISONERS

prisoners that have been made—hauls whose total, within the space of two months, amounted to not quite 200,000. It is so very convenient to judge the extent of a successful operation by such

shin and mutilated represents no mean achievement. But it would be fatal to jump at the highly erroneous conclusion that all we have to do to win the war is to ake the whole German army prisoner-

Motorized America is riding more and more boldly into the fighting zone. It is waging war on the principle that where it is possible to send men into danger, it is possible to send alongside them all the Well, the new world and the war have gone bussess.

An Engineer is an Engineer, an Artilleryman is a Cavalryman and an Infantryman is a Cavalryman and an Infantryman is a doughboy.

So be it. We will say in defense that the decision was made during the time when the but recently defunct 'Sammy' made us desperate. If anybody has any made us desperate. From the Engineers, which has a shortle. From the meals are being taken to men still wringing with

the baths and changes of corting are being taken to men still wringing with the sweat of battle. Front line meals are of easily prepared food, and there is even soluble coffee and solidified alcohol to heat it. The Medical Department is establishing mobile auto-transported hospitals so near the trenches that a long list of once fatal wounds are being treated before their dangerous complications set in.

When a feller wearin' eagles Perchin' on his shoulder straps, Poked his head right in th' winder, An' he talks right out an' snaps,

Mighty soon around th' corner Come two scrumptions lookin' cars. An' they wasn't any license On th' first one—'cept four stars.

An' th' Frenchmen come a-flockin', An' they couldn't understand Why he warn't a-wearin' medals, An' gold braid t' beat th' band.

Then he made a little lectur, Givin' all them Frenchmen thanks. Since they'd acted mighty kind-like In a-dealin' with his Yanks.

All th' peepul started clappin'
When his talk kum to a close,
An' a purty little lassic
Offered him a dandy rose.

Shore he tuk it, smilin' pleasant, Like a gift he couldn't miss— An' th' little maid wuz happy When he pald her with a kiss.

TO THE WEST WIND

West Wind, you've come from there, Surely my Girlie Breathed in your truant air— Did you kiss my Girlie? Seemed then a-skeeping she. As you passed merrily? Whispered she aught of me, Dreaming full tenderly?

I have seen another world And know it exists.

used to be.

The Mauser crackles once again—the smoky Springfield roar Avenues those who manned the Maine upon the Cuban shore.

Fedora-style I did my bit in jungle sun and

I've heard retreating yowls of scorn from herds of Spiggot races. The Rio Grande and Vera Cruz—I knew them like a map.

And now it looks as though I lose—the jackpot To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

How happy I shall be, O mother mine. If only, after our hard fight is won. My part, though small, shall license you speak

With pride of him who is your son

It matters not if I am at your side
To comfort you and ease your ripening years
For though you grieve the loss of him you
loved.
Pride, then, will quickly vanquish sorrow's
tears.

Perhaps the story told most frequently in the citations accompanying the award of the Distinguished Service-Cross is the story of utter unselfishness, of single-hearted devotion to the dangerous task of ministering, under enemy fire, to the wants and needs of others. This principle of utter unselfishness, of the story of the said to be at the bottom of every act for which the coveted decoration is awarded.

Take, for example, the case of Private Carl W. Dassch, of the Headquarters Company of a certain Infantry regiment, who won his Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Sergy, he told the prisoners and two machine guns and

THE ORIGIN OF YANK

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES

The nickname Yank, as applied to the AEE, soldiery, has something of charm in the tradition of the word. Persons interested in the history of words may have noted with interest a footnote in Cooper's "The Deerslayer."

word, as was property the ways of the frametion from "Yongcese," thus promounced to "Yankees," is quite to the frametical with "Yankees," and Indian words the frametical with "Yankees," and Indian words have seldom been spet as they are pronmed. . . The liquids of the Indians would easily convert "En" into "Yen."

Bill Huddle, Base Hospital 36.

LEAVE AND LOVE

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

CAESAR'S VIEW

THE STORY THE CITATIONS TELL

which they needed, that made the deed what it was.

Among the posthumous awards of the Cross, awards to men who gallantly made the attempt to succor others in distress and who failed only with the spending of their lives, the same principle stands out. It is written after the name of Private Charles J. Kane, D.S.C., and after that of Private John Turano, D.S.C., both of the Infantry:

Attempting to bring his captain, who was lying wounded and exposed to fire, to shelter near Vaux, I July, 1918, he was himself killed, thereby sacrificing his life in an effort to rescue his commanding officer.

Aside from the underlying principle of service to others, the obliviousness to dauger when the lives of comrades can be saved, by running the great risk, another thing stands out amidst the names on the L.S.C. award lists. It is that not a single race that goes into the great meltingpot of races which we call America is murepresented among the gallant and self-sacrificing, and not a single race has a monopoly on the virtue of unselfish bravery.

There are Luxis and Grabinskis, Haltmanns and Kochenspargers, Thomases and Simpsons.

line he would pick up a severely wounded man cach time and carry him through the barrage of Chateau-Thierry, on the 27th of July, and its a diraction. He finally became so exhausted he could not continue his work we that the could not seep, and taxed his physical endurance to the utmost at all times, physical endurance to the total endurance to the utmost at all times, physical endurance to the total endurance to the utmost at all times, physical endurance to the utmost at all times, and the times and the times and the tribus and the times and the

TO FIGHT, TO WORK OR TO WAIT

Interest a rootnote in Coopers "The Deer-slayer."

It is singular there should be any question concerning the origin of the well-known sobriquet of "Yankee." Nearly all the old writers who speak of the Indians first known to the colonists make them pronounce the word "English" as "Yengeese." Even at this day it is a provincialism of New England to say "English" instead of "Inglish," and there is a close conformity of sound between "English" and "Yengeese." more especially if the latter word, as was probably the case, be pronounced short.

TO FIGHT, TO WORK OR TO WAIT

By J. W. MULLER.

American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS AND STRIPES.

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES.]

AMERICA, Sept. 28.—Three million square inles from occur to ocean and from the Lakes to the Gulf, our man-power in one single day came forward and enrolled itself to do whatever America wants done—fight, work, or stand and wait.

We needed no brass bands, no fireworks, no impassioned oratory, no trickery to make ardor. In magnificent quiet they stepped forward from bank and anvil, from plow and cierk's desk, from summer resort and tenment, rich and poor, great and small, a nation composed of the finest, most beautiful material that any land on earth can desire—a nation of the common love for country, for principle and for ideals, ready to surrender everything material that men hold denty willing themselves wholly, unreservedly to the land they love.

If this land is a melling pot, it proved in a few hours on September 13, that the melting has produced pure gold. But that September 13 proved that the United States is something far greater, finer, grander than a more molting pot. It is not "a nation still to be."

If is a true nation, massive, spiritually cemented, and no man who has been so greatly privileged as to live on this one day when 11,000,000 men stepped forward and offered a mution must and will surely endure.

How poor and fattle now seem those voices, once clamorous, that prophesied divisions in a land so huge and heterogeneous! How petty and habbiling seem those who thought that they must awaken this nation of ours! Them the spectacle of this one never-to-be-forgotten day.

THE GREAT AMERICAN THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The proposed of the finest, most beautiful and the proposed of the S.O.S., otherwise known as the ground the state of this one never-to-be-forgotten day.

tion of Base No. —, the S.O.L. section of the S.O.S. otherwise known as the ground section of the Air Service in training in England. We are sometimes known as the Criphes division, owing to the fact that many of us have been turned down for real service on account of physical deficiencies. Despite our ineligibility, we suffer many a pang on reading the accounts of what the Yanks are doing at the front, and we pine for the time when we will become a small part of the forces in France. So some time when you are in a "Cheerlo" from over there and lighten a little the babitual gloom we work in here in Blighty, WM. E. Rollo, 2nd Lt., Sig. R.C.A.S.

THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL

(From the New York Globe, July 2, 1918.)

Of inestimable value as portraying our armies over-seas far more clearly than we could observe them if we were on the ground, and seeing only dissoclated portions, continues to be THE STARS AND STRIPES. Written by Americans, of Americans, and for Americans transplanted in France, it breathers freshness, virility, wholesomeness. It has no polities, no policy, no partisanships, the strength of that growing Army—Infantry, Artillery, front-line troops. Training divisions. Service front-line troops. Training divisions. Service front-line troops. Training divisions.

HE MADE A HIT

At the G.H.Q. Y.M.C.A. there is posted a picture of Marshal Foch, photographed in the splendor of his many medals and decora-

the splendor of his many medals and decorations.

However, some observing doughboy, fresh from under the eyes of the vigilant Marine M.P.'s, has found a flaw in the Marshal's make-up and with eager and bold hand has pointed an arrow to the Marshal's upper coat pocket, which is unbuttoned. At the other end of the arrow he has penesiled in large letters the word "Note."

The Yanks all enjoy the photograph, and Marshal Foch has found a new line of popularity, for all of the soldiers who turn away from the bulletin-board are heard to say something about the Marshal and a good soldier.

Pyt. James M. Darley, Engrs.

Pvt. James M. Darley, Engrs.

PACKAGES

In your issue of August 20 appears the statement that if every man in the A.E.F. were allowed a five-pound package for Christmas it would require 700 cars a day for ten days to transport the gifts from the buse ports.

concerning the number of this agrument 2,500,000. A five-pound package for each of that number would be 12,500,000 pounds, which, divided into 7,000 carlonds, as stated, would give a load of less than a ton per car. I realize fully the difficulty incident on handling packages, but such a statement as that is surely open to question.

Corp. J. M. Nickerson,

—A.T.S. Detch., Stevedores.

YOUNG AMERICA

to will come most strange that men should fear.

Seeing that death, a necessary end.
Will come when it will come.
Pretty good, eh?

Solid FROM BLIGHTY

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:
The collogy of the S.O.S. in your issue of August 23 was read by all in that loss fortunate branch with much interest. There is a part of the S.O.S., however, that went "unheralded and unsung," and that is our por-

(From the New York Globe, July 2, 1918.)
Of inestimable value as portraying our armies over-seas far more clearly than we could observe them if we were on the ground, and seeing only dissociated portions, continues to be THE STARS AND STRIPES, the official newspaper of the A.E.F.
Written by Americans, of Americans, and for Americans transplanted in France, it breathes freshness, virility, wholesomeness, It has no politics, no policy, no partisunships. It sets out to be a mirror in which all units of that growing Army—Infantry, Artillery, front-line troops, training divisions, Service of Supply men, Medical Corps, Engineers, Stevedores—can see each other and learn what each is doing. It knits them and cultivates esport de corps among the million already in France, with every indication that it will do the same for the millions arriving. And the tone is amazing. There isn't a guess in its latest number as to the length of the war, the crumbling of Austria, the starvation of Germany, etc.—all those wild alarums tormenting us over here and diverting our minds from the single and of nethering our minds from the single and of nethering numins from the single and of nethering are minds from the single and of nethering are minds from the single and of nethering are shown to us as intensely wholesome and almighty human. Even the wounded hop along gaily on the crutch of unfailing humor. A favorite occupation of the American Novel would be born. Well, it is being born now—once a week—and not here, but in France.

PRAISE FROM TEXAS

to the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES :

G. B. DEALEY, Dallas, Tex. "News."

A GRAVE SOUGHT

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES: Anyone present at the time of the death of Charles Roger Ellis, of Battery A, — F.A. or who can give any information as to his burial place, will confer a great favor by communicating with Ennest Carter,

Ritz Hotel, Paris.

IN MEMORIAM

(Sergeant Joyce Kilmer, Killed in Action, July 30, 1818.)

Science and invention have given the modern war much—machine guns, long range artillery, airplanes, tanks, gas. They have added frills, they have made war superficially different, but they have not changed its back forms.

If you're up at the front and all that

If you're able to take your regular leave of seven days plus time on the road (as everybody will be able to in time) you (as everylody with he are to in time) you can see a lot of the country, and seeing France is eminently worth while.

The mountains and lakes of Savoy, the coast of Britanny, the rumpled up hilly country of Auvergne, known and loyed

ive government. Take it by and large, it is rather worth coming 3,000 miles over a see-sawy old ocean to take in a country such as France,

One of the best means of gauging the extent of the whole series of Allied victories since July 18 is the vast hauls of

figures as these that we are apt to put their value higher than it actually is. Two hundred thousand of the enemy, put out of action as definitely and com-pletely as the unnumbered host of the

horse up to the trough and announced with a sprinkling of Austrians and others. that, thereafter, everybody in the Army would be, in our eyes, columns and vocabulary, a doughboy.

We remember that we defined the field of the theorem where the trough and the field of the trough and announced with a sprinkling of Austrians and others. There is no harm done, however, in taking all we can. There is plenty of room for them, plenty of food for them, plenty of the trough and announced with a sprinkling of Austrians and others.

ON WHEELS

Gasoline motors and wheels—speed in everything—are all parts of the new science learned from the efficiency of business—efficiency in war.

The Army's Poets

WHEN THE GENERAL CAME TO TOWN
We wirk workin' in th' offus—
That is, all exceptin' me—
An' I wuz jest a-settin',
As a orderly should be.

"Who's th' officer commandin' Over this detachment here?" An' th' looey he salutes him, While us rest wuz feelin' queer.

'I am, sir," th' loosy tells him, Wonderin' what th' row's about. 'Pershing's comin' in five minits," Says th' kernel, "all troops out."

Gosh, how we did hurry, For we looked a doggone fright— Some had hats a-missin', An' they warn't a coat in sight.

First we cleaned up in th' offus, Then we swept up in th' street, An' it wasn't many seconds Till th' place wuz hard t' beat.

Next we hunted up our clothin'.

Borried some an' swiped some a
Then th' looey got us standin'
In a line afore th' door.

When th' car had stopped right sudden, Then th' gineral he stepped out, An' without much parley-vooin' He begin t' look about. They wuz lots o' darkey soldiers What wuz lined up in a row, An' he shore looked at 'em careful, Walkin' past 'em mighty slow,

Then he stepped into his auto,
An' he hurried on his way—
While us guys went back t' workin',
Feelin' we had had SOME day.
Corp. Vance C. Criss.—Engrs.

West Wind, turn back your speed; Blow to my Girlie!

BLACK AND WHITE I was like the child Who believed there was A Santa Claus But had never seen him, Only

a nate seen another world
And know it exists.

I used to think that
There was only one world—
A world of
Mud
And bursting shells
Which killed and wounded
Me and my pals;
A world of
Hitzing bullets
And mustard gas.
And cold, sleepless nights,
And no food for days,
And Huns who cried
"Kamerad!"
(When their ammunition was gone),
And fithy clothes,
And cooties
And coot I know that there is also

Ang cooles.
But now I know that there is also A world of—
Clean sheets and pajamas.
And good food
And plenty of it,
and kind, gentle women

And pienty of if,
And kind, gentle women
In white
Who give you coon and soup.
The give you make you more than
"C.C." pills.
And peaceful days
Without a single shell.
And peaceful nights.
And officers who wear white collars
And have only heard of cooties.
And visitors who sit on your bed
And murmur "How thrilling."
And street cars and taxis.
And buildings without
A single shell hole in them,
And everything
I only dreamed of before.
Gostl but it's a wonderful war—
BACK HERE.

here. E. H. S., one of your Allies.

[The General Order governing leaves specifically states that leaves for soldiers to visit immediate relatives (father, mother, wife, child, grandparents, brothers, sisters, uncle or aunt), or for other very exceptional reasons may be granted. Obviously the fiancé does not come within the stated category of relatives, although possibly the fiances may properly be deemed an "exceptional reason." This is a poser for the regimental commander to decide. Relative to your query as to how engaged lovers, not being related, can meet, we can only soy: Nous no savons pas, but leave it to love to find the way.—Enror.]

THE OL' CAMPAIGN HAT

So more against a battle-sky with swooping pilots lined.

So more where charging heroes die my peaked top you'll find.

In training camps and peaceful climes the war is not for me.

Yet still I dream of other times and what I used to be.

The Mauser crackles once again—the smoky Springfield roar

Springfield roar

Springfield roar

The Mauser crackles once again—the smoky Springfield roar

the Cuban shore.

Fedora-style I did my bit in jungle sun and diractive I did my bit in jungle sun and diractive I did my bit in jungle sun and diractive I did my bit in jungle sun and diractive I was a mortal hit, just like the old blue shirt!

I hear the tingling 'Frisco cheers, the squat "Kilpatrick" sway.

As boldly swung we from the piers—Manilia A.E.F. states: "Leaves for soldiers to visit immediate relatives, or for soldiers to visit the system of leaves and furlough in the A.E.F. states: "Leaves for soldiers to visit the system of leaves and furlough in the A.E.F. states: "Leaves for soldiers to visit the system of leaves and furlough in the A.E.F. s

And now it looks as though I lose—the juckpot to a cap!

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPPS:

It's seldom that an Artillery officer gets an opportunity to delve into the works of Shakespeare, but having been sick in a hospital.
The trade-mark of the Johnnie's gone, but having been more fortunate than others.

A quotation by Caesar caught my eye, and if think it will be equally interesting to other members of the A.E.F., should you feel intile the volument of the A.E.F., should you feel intile the volument of the publish it in your most excellent and interesting paper. Here it is:

WHAT MATTERS

WHAT MATTERS

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The valiant never taste of death but once.

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A quotation by Caesar caught my eye, and opportunity to delve into the works of the an opportunity to delve into the works of the more stake in the properties.

It matters only if, midst sharpnel's scream,
And bullets, gas and ravages of Hun.
That I whom you have reared with tender love.
Shall live or die as you would have your son.
Corp. L. H. Pillien, Inf.

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:
As a deeply interested reader of your paper and a great friend and admirer of America. I beg to ask your influence through the columns of THE STARS AND STRIPES to try to change this most untair order of leaves to Great Britain or Ireland only for those related by ties of blood.

We have had dear friends serving with the United States Army in France since last winter and have invited them to spend their furlough over here with us; the disappointment is very great to all of us that such an order prevents our friends from joining us in our homes.

We sincerely hope that a reversal of this order may be speedilly brough about, enabling American officers and soldiers to lave their furloughs in the homes that are waiting to give them a hearty welcome, and to show our appreciation of what Uncle Sam's boys are doing for us.

As one's fiancée is not a relative, how can an engaged couple meet when the engagement is between an Englishwoman and an As one's finncée is not a relative, how can an engaged couple meet when the engagement is between an Englishwoman and an American in France? Why cannot a special permit be granted to the soldier to spend his furlough with her family?

We all fully realize war conditions, but hope that as soon as a favorable opportunity presents itself, these leaves will be spent over here.

E. H. S., one of your Allies.

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

were allowed a five-pound package for Christmas it would require 700 cars a day for ten days to transport the gifts from the base ports.

Many and various are the figures we have concerning the number of Americans in France, but let us use for this agrument France, but let us use for this agrument for the property of the property of

The grave does not enclose the matchless voice flou lyric prince, nor hide the wondrous choice that made thy gifted life a sacrifice To Liberty, and gained thee Paradise.

Grant us who weep at thy heroic death Some passing spark of that divinest breath, Outpouring music to make heaven ring, Where thou, and thy sweet Rose, and angels sing. Chaplain Thomas P. Coakley.

CLEANING UP AFTER THE SALIENT'S LATE TENANTS HAD MOVED OUT



is expressed in many annosome and endorate monuments.

Here the graves are marked not by pathetic little wooden crosses, but by substantial plinths and slabs of curved stone. On the rond leading into St. Mihiel itself, you will find a beautiful rondside fountain creeted "in treuem gekenken an die gefellenen Kameraden" of a certain engineer regiment.

A sign near by gave warning that this was for drinking only, and that washing was "verboten." A passerby the other day would have seen a line of Yanks waiting each bis turn at the water spont, each prepared to brush his teeth sif the fate of the Allies hung on his keeping his set white.

Near by, a German graveyard can be recognized from afar by the fine memo-rial pillar reared in the center. It bears this inscription:

tims inscription;
Frei woll'n wir das Vaterland wiederschr.
Oder frei zu den glüklichen gehn.
Jat Glikeklich und frei sind die Toten.
The spirit which raised this monument
appears to have abuted later, for, all
around, the graves were found neglected.
each mound rank with high-grown weeds.

position. That is what lends meaning to the speed figures of one division that was in that attack. One entire battery of 155's—that means guns, carriages, ammunition, horses, kitchens, equipment-personnel, enough to pack a train of 50 cars—was put on to that train the day before the attack in exactly 14 minutes. If one cart wheel had not jamined in a doorway, the record would have stood at 12 minutes, 30 seconds.

At sundown on September 12, when a lull came in the business of examining prisoners at one divisional headquarters, the American officer in charge sat down to a bite of supper, and, thinking they might expand under such hospitality, invited two German artillery officers to share it with him. Two passing French artillery officers horned in on the hot coffee and well-plastered white bread. In the slowly started conversation, it was discovered that the French officers had directed the very fire which silenced the battery these prisoners had commanded. They got to swapping memories of the battle, criticising each other's work and pointing out just which shots had been effective and which were misses. The debate became warm and affaille. A passerby, after studying the scene from his side of the cage wire, observed loudly:

American soldiers roaming through the American soldiers roaming through the Lorraine woods with what looks like a sizable Spanish flag fluttering from their left shoulder should not be regarded as neutral visitors. The emblem, while smaller than a bed-quilt, is somewhat larger than a postage stamp, can be seen from a distance, and means that the wearer thereof is authorized to salvage any non-human German article found in the woods.

old school, Capt. William Winters, Tomt lines, which consisted of German U.S.A., found himself adjutant of one regiment that led the way foward Vig bread. The was in charge of the third echelon, but he was so tired of that comparatively sheltered position that, before dawn of the second day, he was leading a patrol into the town at the center of the St. Mihlel salient. For ten minutes he was alone in the

the St. Mihiel salient.
For ten minutes he was alone in the town, the first American there in the advance. That ten minutes was as packed with excitement as any he had ever known, for the first thing he encountered was a German machine gundetachment packing up to go to Germany. Guns and gunners were all loaded on the wagons when the American captain, deciding there was no time to lose, grasped a pistol in each hand and led a charge.

charge.

It was still so dark that it is probable the Germans thought at least a battalion was descending on them. Probably some, though not all, were enchanted at the opportunity to surrender. At all events, when reinforcements arrived a few moments later, they found that Capt. Winters had captured a train of 20 machine guns, killed four of the Germans and assembled the rest in a buddled group under cover of his flourishing pistols.

It is reported in the regiment that they have temporarily quit kidding the capitain about his post in the rear echelon.

One German cook, in the retreat from the St. Mihiel salient, was ordered to blow up his kitchen and make tracks for Germany. He had nothing to blow the thing up with, and both he and the kitchen were in position when the first American soldiers approached.

He had no dynamite, but he did have some beer and cheese, which light refreshment he arranged on a table and served to the arriving Yankees till it was all gone and they were ready to ship him behind the lines.

Shaving off a week's growth of beard and capturing Germans at the same time would seem a difficult task to most soldiers, but not so with one American doughboy who entered a dugout just west of Thinucourt and found that he had walked into the temporary home of a German colonel whose retreat to the rear had been cut off by the barrage.

The colonel was taking his dully shave. He was seated on a stool in front of a large mirror, his face covered with lather.

"Now take that chair in the corner and let somebody shave who needs it," the doughboy commanded.

During the advance near Thiaucourt a German airplane swept down from the scene from his side of the cage wire observed loudly:

"Well, I'll be damaed! Sounds for all the world like one of those violent post in the veranda of the Englewood Golf Club.

The speed of the advance across the St. Mihiel salient can be indicated by the fact that when one American regiment established its headquarters in atown which the Germans had just vacated, the various cosy P.C.'s were still ablaze with electric light.

German airplane swept down from the clouds directly over a company of Industry and began to pump its machine gun at the advancing waves. There was a volley of rifle fire and the Germana airplane nosedived to the ground, his plane from the clouds directly over a company of Industry and began to pump its matchine gun at the advancing waves. There was a volley of rifle fire and the German airplane swept down from the clouds directly over a company of Industry and began to pump its method in the part of the provide like a day and his body pretty much like a sieve. He had not known—and never will—that this unit of American Lifender and his body pretty much like a sieve. He had not known—the number of the his plane for the first of the fir

In a village just back of the front lines a dozen or so Yanks were shooting craps. One of them had just laid down a 50 franc note to be covered when a shell burst in a house top a few yards away and made everyholy duck.

"Just for that," said the owner of the bank note, "I'll shoot 50 more."

"Covered!" said the man with the dice.

wearer thereof is authorized to salvage any non-human German article found in the woods.

After the line across the St. Minicl salient had been drawn taut, one Yankee division made a hasty computation of tis gains and losses.

"Well," said one officer, "I don't know how many we killed, but for every man of ours killed, but for every man of ours killed, we have 20 Boches in the pen."

After many years as a sergeant of the

One doughboy was detailed to watch a pile of ration boxes within sight of the German lines. Apparently everyone for got about the rations when night came and forgot the doughboy as well. He represended his first general order and and forgot the doughoy as wen. The remembered his first general order and stood by. Two days passed and he had had neither food nor water. Shells continued to fall all about him, and finally he decided to open one of the boxes so that he might stay longer without fainting from starvation. The box he opened contained bully beef.

A well know Intelligence officer was one of the first to reach the big German train captured near Vigneulles. And two of the first things that he took away for inspection were a Remington typewriter and a Singer sewing machine. The same Intelligence officer reports that in his short sector alone he took shoulder straps from German officers representing 13 different regiments.

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On one occasion this Intelligence of the fieer had just reached an advanced post in an old château with a garden attached. As he started out through the rear, he noticed a small German colony moving in through the garden. This colony happened to be a German major, two afferman captains and three German leutenants who had come back in to surrender. Their shoulder straps were removed and promptly added to the already large collection.

One unit, in the forward push, had been without cigarettes for two days. About this time it ran on to a German headquarters and about all it landed there was 25,000 gold tipped Turkish cigarettes of excellent quality.

Any one passing along the roads or through the woods of the old St. Miniel salient much have figured that Germany needed at least five of her divisions as needed at least two or net divisions; sign painters. Every road corner, ever turn of the trail, almost every now within the woods, carries some sort of German sign. They are thick along the way, and, although any number has been removed, the almost endless line.

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One sergeant, who had been without water all had, had a close call from heavier suffering than thirst. He was in the forward advance when he saw just ahead a water barrel. As he was starting for it, a shell burst close and punctured the barrel. Taking out his canteen cup, the sergeant made a wild dash to get there before the precious liquid had vanished, and managed to arrive in time to fill his canteen before the last drop had leaked away.

"It was more exciting," he said, "than

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Elysée Restaurant London, W

making a rush for a shell hole under ma-chine gun fire. And I don't think I ever open fire.

The idea that every German that ran across an American soldier surrendered promptly in the recent advance doesn't carry. Just at dark one day an American sergeant, coming from a strip of woods, ran into three German Intelligence officers. The Boches reached for their guns, but they were all a trifle too late, as the Yank non-com, with his automatic ready for just such an emer-sell erocolate and cake.

"Where'd you get that chocolate" one doughboy demanded of another as the two proceeded to dig themselves in. "Right over there across the creek at the Salvation Army dugout," said the

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MOGUL LIFTED LIKE FORD BY SHIP CRANE

Locomotive Starts Right Off When It Feels French Track

RAILROAD SETS ARMY PACE

Forty Thousand Men Keep 1,500 Engines, 5,000 Cars Moving from Ocean to Trenches

Out of the holds of ocean liners moored in docks at French ports the claws of giant cranes are lifting 150-to locomotives and swinging them onto tracks. Blue-overalled men climb into the cubs of those locomotives, water pours into their holters, fires blaze under the steam tubes, throttles are pushed open and moguls from American trunk lines start for the middle of France before the change of the tide that laps the dock piling. It is as simple as running an automobile out of a box cay and starting it away under its own power.

Forty thousand American soldiers and 1,500 American officers today are operating one thousand American locomotives and five thousand American freight cars—as hig as the tumels of the country will give clearance—over 5,000 miles of railway track in France.

And in July one year ago two men sat at a table under the trees along a boulevard in a city of France talking over the plans for the American Army's rail-road-to-by in France.

Today the railroads that grew out of those plans are hauling at word of 60 nounds for every soldier of the American Army in France—lauling a load for every man as heavy as his marching pack, and doing it every day in the year.

All the Rail Stars

All Depends on the 40,000

Quartermaster and ordnance supplies, the baggage of every officer and man, the steel girders, the timbers, the concrete and the coal for the work in the 40,000 are all dependent on the work of the 40,000. Half of the 40,000 are at work along the huge docks at the new ports the American Army has created in France.

And these rathroad men a year ago were at the throttles, on the tenders and the "crummiles" of freight trains moving past the snow lines over the Rockies; on the trans-continental truts line flyers; running through the plains of Texas and the woods of Oregon or Maine; in the classification yards of Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas Gity and New York; in the roundhouses of Pitts burgh and Omaha and New Orleans.

Today they are soldiers, and more than in mane only. They learned in the unwritten but stern code of pearlical railroading all about orders, They had been used to making out orders and acting on them for years.

Unloading 63 Ships at Once

Unloading 63 Ships at Once

Unloading 63 Ships at Once
The world has already been told how
30 ports with miles of docks, gigantic
unloading machinery, warehouses and
cold storage plants, are being brought
into being, so that 63 big ships can
be unloaded simultaneously. In some
harbors where boats of great draught
must stay in channels lighters must be
used. A record of unloading 30.872
tons in one dray was recently made at
one of the ports. An unloading crane,
one that was standard on the Great
Lakes for handling mountains of ore
between vessels and railroad cars, was
re-designed with a gain in capacity for
work of almost one-third.
So fast are vessels now unloaded and
started on their return journey that
there are now in the helds of big liners
tons of railroad iron and steel, used as
ballast, that have traveled back and
forth over the Atlantic seven or cicht
thuses. Time can't be spared to unload
it, and anyway its use as necessary ballats is probably as urgent as the use
for which it was destined in France.

The time saving extends to the freight
ears and iocomotives. By the American car checking system officers know
always where any particular car is at
any time of the day, what it is loaded
with, and when it will be available for
new use.

French Lines Enlarged

French Lines Enlarged
To work efficiently the Transportation Department has had to enlarge many existing French lines and terminals, lay-100-pound rails instead of the 60 and Solpound ones of some of the French lines, and establish big shops. An American care-building company has built a buse plant in France where it is erecting freight cars for the government at netual cost. The wheels, beams and other parts of the cars come over "inocked down."

One freight yard established in France has 257 miles of sidings and this will be dwarfed by another which will have 400 miles.

The railroad officers say they found the physical condition of the French railways they took over remarkably good considering the war use they had seen. More than 1,000 miles of new track were laid to connect up existing French lines which had to be changed for big locomotives, and 30-ton cars, instead of ten-ton ones. The use of air brakes, standard on American equipment, was amazing to French railroad men of the loid school. Special water tanks had to be constructed for the big locomotives. Scoop water-troughs between the tracks are to be built. Trains of unheard of length are being sent over French lines, and tunded the physical conditions of improving service.

FRIEND STEVEDORE

We don't pack no gat or rifle, we don't juggle pick or spade. Nor go stunnin' peevish Germans in no dashing' midnight raid; But we hit the warchouse early and we quite the warchouse late. And there ain't no Go. limits on the speed we truck the freight. We don't hike along the roadway in them iron derby buts While the shrapnel punctuates the breeze and gas floats o'er the five just dodge the fallin' cases and we slap them back on high, For it's just a pile o' pilin' in the Service of Supply.

No, we ain't no snappy soldiers, and our daily round of drills Includes a lot of movements minus military thrills; But we drill them bloomin' boxears, double timin' on the bends, And we slam them full of boxes till they're bulgin' at the ends. We ain't supped no Frizie suppers, and we ain't wrecked no tanks, And we don't go dashin' forward with the ever-thinnin' ranks, But some night-we gets an order for a shipment on the fly, Then we plug right through till mornin', in the Service of Supply.

We sin't had no dugout movies, nor a Charlie Chaplin laugh; We sin't got no handsome colonel with his neat and nifty staff, Nor a brave and fearless captain with a flashing sword and gun To yell, "Now, up and at 'em. hoys! We've got 'en on the run!" We sin't searing round in biplanes punching holes in Boche balloom Nor corralling frightened Fritzies by battalious and plateons. But when they yell, "Rush order!" then we get around right spry; For the boys are up there waitin'—on the Service of Supply.

C. C. Shanfelter, Sgt., S.C.

Waters Are Not Always

What They Seem

Canteen Drinks Must Be Submitted to Medical Officer Before Dis-

tribution to Army

HIS IDEA OF HUMOR

"They tell me Private Wag has quite a reputation as a humorist." "Humorist hell! His idea of a good loke is to write 'Yes' every time a form says 'Rank.'"

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Newspapers Find Cause Soda and Various Table for Rejoicing in Reduction of Salient

ALMOST GLAD TO GET OUT "BILL'S BUG JUICE" BANNED

St. Mihiel Is Abandoned "Without Losses Worth Mentioning," Says Cologne Gazette

Back to Prepared Positions

An official German version of the attack says:

"The tempest which had long been threatening on the Lorraine front broke in the form of a strong Franco-American attack against the St. Mihlel sultent. The attack was expected, and the evacuation of the completely exposed satient had been in process of execution for several days. The Germans now occupy positions prepared long since on the chord of the are."

The Cologne Gasette provides this doubtful crumb of comfort:

"The terrain being unfavorable for a great battle, we have abandoned it without losses worth mentioning."

The Rhine-Westphalia Gazette presents an even brighter picture:

"We have, thanks to the suppression of the saltent, bettered our positions and shortened our line, which permits us to increase considerably our resistance to the enemy's assaults."

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35 Engineers Slam Up **Shacks With Moving Picture Speed**

HERE AND THERE IN THE S.O.S.

get."

The major has it hanging on the wall of his office now as a reminder that you can really get anything if you go high enough.

enough.

"There are some blamed good heads in this A.E.F. outfit," said the barber in a big base hospital. "I mean well shaped heads." It is his job to give the boys the "all over" as they leave their heds and get around.

"And that's the reason I have noticed the heads so much lately," said the hospital barber. "Over in the States, I trimmed hair in one of the biggest shops in the east, where all the big moguls of the city had their barber work done. I have studied heads some and I want to say that the average head over here is on a par with any of the old heads I used to dress up. A great many of the A.E.F. men have squareheads. They're

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The Christian Science Monitor, other publications of the Society, the liable and the Text Book of Christian Science, "Science and Health" with "Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, will be furnished free by the Committee to any Soldier or Sallor of the Allied Arnies upon request.

3 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.



A certain major is chuckling to himself these days over a joke played on him recently by a former officer of his when he was stationed at a base port.

It seems that the major had attempted to secure from the French authorities a large unused market house for the assembling and repair of automobiles. On account of the increase in work at the station, the big building was very badly needed, and the major brought all his diplomatey into play to secure it from the French. He is no mean diplomat and his bag of trieks is large, but he finally gave up the quest after he had bumped up against the polite refusals and "c'est impossible" of all the local officials, high and low.

The junior officer who succeeded him was of the go-getter type, too, and he also made up his mind that the station needed that building and must have it.

He went over the same route as the major and a little fartner. In fact, he didn't stop, it is said, until he had reached the President of the French Republic and impressed him with the fact that the final victory of the Allies would be retarded quite a bit unless the house, right way. And he got it, although with a number of conditions and mounted on green baize like a trophy. Then he sent it to the major with a neat little plaque on which was inscribed, "Key to the market house we couldn't get."

The major has it handing on the wall of his office now as a reminder that you

PLAZA-ATHENEE



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CORPIL O' TH' GUARD, - POST HO B - BRING EIGHTEEN "

IN

YEH! AN' ITS GIT A SHOVEL

LADS



THINK

JUST

FEVEN A REAL ESTATE AGENT

WOULD HESITATE TO MENTION THE SCENETZY

OF

THE

AND SOME OF US THINK THAT FRENCH IS A TUFF LANGUAGE.

CASE NOT COVERED BY INSTRUCTIONS AH, LODIST TH' NICE

HALT-DURN YE, TILL

I FIND OUT WHETHER

REVEILLE IN SIBERIA IS SUDB SOMETHING TO WOMDER ATA

YOU HOLD HIM BUCK - I'LL

JECOCOC CONFORTABLE N SIRECIA.

THIS DELIGHTFUL SUGGESTION, WHILE ABOOLUT ly moispensable to the siberian cointing CHUR, E'D FO EXONT OF BLOTTARCA YELDING IS WHELEY APAPTIBLE TO THESE OF US JUMPS HAVE DECIDED TO SPEND THE WHITER MOTHS IN SUMY FRANCE/MER IT AND JUD REGIDE AROUND IN. THE "HELESSARY BOUTHMENT CAN EASILY BE SECURED OF ANY SPELLY-OCATO O.M. LATURY, NOTICE THE PROPERTY TO THE OUTSTAND OF THE IN SIZES BEST SUITED TO THE CONFORT OF THE WEATER. AS A PRECAUTION IT IS DEEMED ADVIGABLE TO CARRY YOUR OWN PERSONAL ARE EXTREUSED IN CASE YOU GEOCHE THIRSTY OR CHECHEATED.

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and children.

It is emphasized that compensation is distinct from insurance, and is payable in addition to insurance. Insurance matures and becomes payable on permanent disability or death, but not upon partial or temporary disability. Compensation applies to every officer, enlisted man and member of the Army Nurses Corps who suffers death or disability from personal injury or from disease contracted in line of duty while in active service.

Regardless of Service

Regardless of Service

Insurance is payable whether or not the death or disability is incurred in line of duty, and regardless of whether the insured is in the service at the time he dies or is disabled.

Insurance entitles a man or his dependents to a fixed sum depending upon the amount of insurance he has seen fit ocarry. These payments amount to \$57.50 a month for 240 months where \$10.000 insurance has been carried.

Compensation is payable in amounts fixed by law and is supplemental in all respects to the amount received on a man's insurance. A man totally and permanently disabled, for example, receives \$100 a month during his life as compensation, in addition to the \$57.50 a month from his insurance. In case of his death, his dependents receive both the compensation and the insurance. It is specified that a widow, to receive compensation, must have married the insured man not more than ten years after he was injured. A widower surviving a member of the Army Nurse Corps, is entitled to compensation whenever his condition is such that, if the deceased person were living, he would have been dependent on her for support.

Until Widow Remarries

Until Widow Remarries

Compensation to a widow continues until her marriage or death; to children until the age of 18 or marriage, unless a child is insane or otherwise incapa-citated, and then payments continue

a child is insuled to success continue during incapacity.

The compensation for soldiers totally disabled is as follows:

If the soldier has neither wife nor child, \$30 a month; if he has a wife, but no child, 45 a month; a wife and one child, \$55 a month; wife and two childeren, \$65; wife and three or more children, \$75 a month; if he has no wife, but one child, \$40, and \$10 each for a second or third child. An additional allowance of \$20 a month for a nurse of attendant may be made if the soldier is physically helpless.

However, the soldier receives \$100 a month should be have suffered the loss of both hands, both feet or both eyes, or should be become lotally helpless or bed-

of both hands, both feet or both eyes, or should he become totally helpiess or bed-ridden from causes occurring in line of duty. In this case, though, the extra allowance of \$20 a month for attendance is not paid.

Where Death Follows Injury

Below are the compensations provi-ous for families where a soldier's death

Below are the compensations provisions for families where a soldier's death this resulted from injury;

If there is a widow, but no child, the widow gets \$27a a month. A widow with two childrens \$42.50, and for a third and fourth child \$5 each.

If there is no widow, but one child, the compensation is \$20; for two children it is \$90; three children \$40, and \$50 each for a fourth and fifth child. For either a dependent father or mother the payment is \$20, and if there are two dependent parents the payment is \$30. The amount payable to either or both parents shall not be more than \$75. That is, the total compensation for a deceased soldler's family shall not be more than \$75.

It is also provided that parents may not receive compensation for the death of more than one son. A widow cannot receive compensation for the death of more than one son. A widow cannot receive compensation for the death of more than one son. A widow cannot receive compensation is payable to parents whether their demonstration is payable to get the cage;

"What's making Corporal Dope so gloomy these days?"

"What's making Corporal Dope so gloomy these days?"

"What's making Corporal Dope so gloomy these days?"

"It's afraid the war'll be over before he has a chance to visit all the leave enteres."

arises before or after the death of the soldier, but not if it arises more than five years after his death.

When Compensation Ceases

When Compensation Ceases

When any person sharing in compensation ceases to receive it, either by reason of death, marriage or for other cause, the remaining beneficiaries automatically receive increased amounts, to correspond to the payments they would have received had they been the sole beneficiaries in the first place.

When a soldier's disability is partial, his monthly compensation shall be a percentage of the compensation he would have received had his disability been total. The partial compensation is based on the degree of loss in his earning capacity. In reckoning this loss of earning capacity. In reckoning this loss of earning power, standard percentages are being established, and after a man has been placed in one class his compensation will not be reduced in case he succeeds in increasing his earning power by overcoming the handicap of a permanent injury. Courses of vecational education for insured men are also being established.

The government will provide suitable surgical and medical care, hospital facilities and articial limbs or other appliances.

Injuries Apparently Cared

Injuries Apparently Cured

Injuries Apparently Cured
Special regulations for apportionment are made for cases where a disabled soldier and his wife are not living together, and in cases where a widow may not have her children in her custody. Those having suffered injuries apparently cured must submit themselves to medical examiners within one year after leaving the service and obtain a certificate showing the nature of their injury. In such cases, compensation for death or disability resulting from the injury shall be payable whenever the death or disability occurs. Compensation will not be provided white the person is receiving service or retirement pay.

PROHIBITION ZONES AROUND WAR PLANTS PHILLIPS & PAIN FIRE-ENGINEERS, I Rue Tairbout, PARIS

Towns Built on **Booze Prospects Give** Up the Ghost

By Cableto THE STARS AND STRIPEST

By Camero THE STARS AND STRIPES]
AMERICA, Sept. 2d.—Without a single dissenting vote, the House of Representatives passed the Senate resolution empowering the President to establish prohibition zones around war production plants. This includes shipyards.

Several boom towns, built wholly on booze prospects, will die young almost before they have really begun to sin. The brewers lament the closing order, and inquire passionately as to what shall become of their establishments. The extraordinary discovery is that beer is one thing that cannot be turned into explosives, despite the fact that many citizens who recently have drunk Hooverized beer have immediately exploded with disgust.

DISGUISED

Before going into battle recently, cer-ain German troops were told that they would encounter men in American uni-orms, but that they should not be dis in General into Batte recently, cer-tain German troops were told that they would encounter men in American uni-forms, but that they should not be dis-mayed, since these men would be merely Canadians, Australians, New Zealand-ers, Scots, and others, all in disguise The American Army, they were told was—of course—all at the bottom of the sea!

"You can't fool me," said Fritzy as,
with hands above his head,
Unerringly nach Paris he was being
gently led;
"You may have U.S. on your shirt and
all the other truck,
But you're a Scot." The Yank replied,
"Wrong, Fritz; you're outer luck!"

The Fritzy know some English, for he'd met some Anzacs once.
And know he must be civil and not play the surly dunce:
So, changing tone to pleading, "Oh, come, cobber, now," said he.
"(h, come again!" the doughboy cried; "that lingo don't fit me!"

Meantime there was a Heinie also being brought in tow Unio a cage behind the lines, where all good P.G.'s go. "Say, digger" (using Aussic-ese), he questioned; but the bird Who guarded him yelled, "Off that stuff! I can't compree that word!"

TAMMANY ORGANIZE

, AND SHOW - THATS WHERE THEY MAKE IT

WHERE IN HECKS THE HOUSE? IT WAS HERE

Women Invade New York **Democratic County Com**mittee Meeting

[By Cableto THE STARS AND STRIPES]

[By Carleto THE STARS AND STRIPES]
AMERICA, Sept. 26.—The Republicans have won the Maine elections with somewhat increased votes in four Congressional districts, and have issued the usual complimentary notice that the Union goes as Maine goes.
Governor Whitman has won the Prohibition nomination for Governor in New York. His vote in the Republican primaries was 296,000, running about 180,000 over Lewis. Albert E. Smith received 200,000 in the Democratic primaries, beating Osborn by 167,000. Secretaries Lausing and McAdoo have sent felicitations to Smith, wishing him success.

cess.

The women have taken an official part, for the first time in the history of Tammany Hall, at the organization of the new Pemocratic county committee. There were about 1.000 present, and the woman leader of the tenth district had the stellar roll, offering a resolution pledging the organization's support to Smith.

McCormick Beats Thompson McCormick Beats Thompson
Medill McCormick won the Illinois Republican primary for United States senatorship over Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago by a pluarity of 60,000.
The race will be between him and James
Hamilton Lewis.
Senator Thomas W. Hardwick has lost
in the Democratic primaries for United



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States senator from Georgia to William J. Harris, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, who was endorsed by President Wilson. In Georgia. too. Governor Dorsey was renominated for a second term without opposition. The women have gotten after the New Jersey would be a second to the control of th

second term without opposition. The women have gotten after the New Jersey candidates for the United States Senate and made each one say his little piece about woman suffrage. All have stood and delivered nicely, proclaiming their undying devotion to the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution, except Divid Baird, the present aged Senator pro tem, who preserves a dauntless silence.

HIS EXPLANATION

Captain: What motive did you have for setting drunk last night? Private: Motive, sir? Captain: Well, were you happy about some, or what? Private: Well, yes, kin o' happy. Captain: What were you happy about? Private: I don't like to tell, sir. Captain: Oh, come on and tell me. I won't mind.

won't mind.
Private: Well, sir, I heard they was going to send you back to the States, and I just couldn't help feelin' happy.

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OVER THE WIRE IS OUT

AND DOGS AINT ALWAYS WHAT THEY SEEMS

Doughboys confined in a big base hospital in southern France are jumping over the burbed wire fence around the place, according to the complaint of the unajor doctor at the hespital.

"It's those fellows who have just come back from the front that are causing the trouble." he explained. "The burbed wire up there must be high, because the boys have been taking my fence on one leg and a crutch with case."

The hospital patients get over the fence to go to a nearby village to feed up and fell the boys a few stories.

"Whaddaya think o' soldierin', Oli "Gosh, Rupert, I been on K.P. so much I ain't had a chance to be a soldier yet."

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Southampton-

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Received from B.E.F., Saionika, 5/12/1.

"I got one of your trench coats in August. Since coming out here I have had occasion to test it in rain heavier by far than anything one over gots in France. It has never let any in at all, nor has there been any sign of damp on the inside.

"The excluses shorts one also good."

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Eight More War Orphans Find Parrains Among Units of A.E.F.

FEEL JUST LIKE CARNEGIE

Engineers Say They Gct Million Dollar Kick Out of Six Franc Investment Per Man

The A.E.F. French war orphan family total, which went over the top at 250 at about the same moment, as near as we have been able to figure out, as the Yanks went over the top at and around St. Mihiel—how's that for a good omen?—has gone a few notches nearer the "thousand by Christmas" goal set this week by THE STARS AND STRIFES. Requests for the adoption of eight or phane comprised the fruits of the week that and the receipt of a testimonial.

The testimonial is from Sg. E. A. Barnes of a platoon which three or four months ago became parrains of a little girl whose mother's death followed her father's at the front by a few months and who now, through the assistance of the Americans, is living with her grand mother, herself an exile from the invaded districts, and going to school.

Time has taken the edge from her sorrow now, and the affection which she lavished on her father and mother in he days before the hand of the Hun entered her home she has transferred to the platoon of khaki chad genii from across the sen.

Writes Once a Week

Writes Once a Week

Writes Once a Week

Being some hundred kilometers from them, her sentiment is expressed in letters. She writes at least once every week, and usually oftener, and the fact that answers are irregular delers her not except that she worries, if the interval is too long, for fear her godfathers have all been killed.

Altogether, she is a more or less typical little member of the A.E.F. family, and it is apropos of her that Sergeant Barnes has written.

"We're a 20-minute hunch up here," says the sergeant, "We're hard boiled and proud of it. But if you want to see a hard boiled hunch get soft and mellow, you ought to be around when we get a hard boiled hunch get soft and mellow, you ought to be around when we hear from her we throw out our cheests, get proud of ourselves and act as important as a bunch of officials at a cornerstone laying. We feel like Carnegic giving nway a library. We get a million dollar lick out of a six-franc investment, which is a bargain if there ever was one."

Which testimonial goes as it stands.

Battallon Takes Three

Battalion Takes Three

"Some Dashing Little Maiden"

"We desire to adopt some dashing lit-tle maiden of old France whose lot has fallen into hard times. If the picture we receive of her is large enough, it will be hung with honors in the mess hall. A great deal of interest will be bestowed upon her. We all hope some day to see her. We shall by all means write to her."

her. We shall by all means write to her."

But at the rate of eight a week we'll never get to 1.000 by Christmas. We need several times that many. The A.B.F. will have to show speed to double the total in the next three months, to bring comfort and solare, perhaps life theories children which, mind you, we have ready for adoption—all investigated, photographed and everything.

HOW TO ADOPT AN ORPHAN

A company, detachment, or group of the A.E.F., agrees to adopt a child for a year, contributing 500 francs (857.72) for its support. The children will be either orphans, the children of French soldiers so seriously crippled that they cannot work, or refugees from the invaded districts, as specified by the adoptate white

ing units.

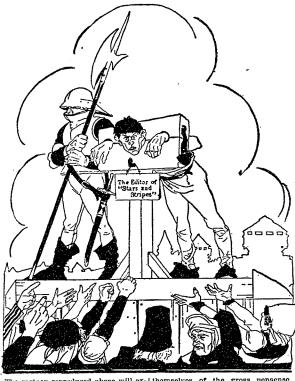
The money will be sent to THE STAPE AND STRIPES to be STARS AND STRIPES to be turned over to a special committee of the American Red Cross for dis-bursement. At least 250 francs will be paid upon adoption and the re-mainder within four months there-offer.

mainder within four months thereafter.

Photographs and the history of
each child will be sent to its adopting unit. which will be notified of
the child's whereabouts and advised
monthly of its progress. The Red
Cross will determine the disposal of
the child. It will be maintained in
a French family or sent to a trade
or agricultural school.

No restrictions are placed upon
the methods by which money may
be raised. Donations and communications regarding the children
should be addressed: War Orphans'
Department, THE STARS AND
STRIPES. G2, A.E.F., 1 Rue des
Italiens, Parls, France.

MADE IN GERMANY.



The cartoon reproduced above will explain itself when it is stated that it came from "America in Europe," a newspaper printed in English by the America in Europe, "I take an interest in Europe, and the English by the America in Europe, and the English by the America in Europe, and the English by the America in Europe, and the Europe, and the Europe, and Europe, an Fillory for Librs? "America in Europe" ind this to say about the Army newspaper:

Ender the illustrious title of Stars and Stripes there exists a publication characterizing itself as the official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Forces. A casual perusal of any of its numbers will convince the reader that the editors, in contradistinction to all gallant and chivalrous soldiers, have made it their general object to throw mud at their enemies in war. We absolutely refuse to belie he that real American fighters are in any way responsible for the mad how against the Hums set up in the columns of Stars and Stripes and for the sake of America's good name we protest against this disgraceful employment of our beloved emblem.

But a simple protest won't do in the case of Stars and Stripes of August 2. In the six column of its front page, a hunch of these is offered, so vite, so silly and—so state that we must nail the name of the paper on our PILLOIV FOR LIARS. It is up now to General Pershing, who desplaces vituperation of one's enemy, to stop the scandal and protect dury Stars and Stripes against further disgrace.

This American newspaper wants to be

our Stars and chapter distract.

This American newspaper wants to be up-to-date and yet indulges in warming up again that four-year-old English lie of German soldiers chained to their guns. Have these liars never bethought

guns.
Disguising airplanes with French

Disguising anjunes with reaching markings.
Sniping members of Hospital Corps wearing red cross brassards.
Employing men wearing red cross brassards to carry a stretcher on which reposed a tenderfully blanketed machine.

gun.

Using bullets with such a mutilating and tearing force as to lead to the conclusion that they were of the explosive variety.

on of it? German soldier: Vy, you lucky dub, ou get a square meal ven dey capture

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and at LONDON, NEW YORK, etc.

UP IN THE SALIENT FLEET OF 100 BARGES German soldier: You stay here unt foold dem vile I retreat. Austrian ditto: Ja, but vot do I get out of it? German soldier: Vy, you lucky dub SALVED IN SALIENT

Transport Problem Easily Solved as Experts Are Discussing It

There may now be told the story of how Germany for four years had at her fingertips a fleet of more than 100 steel and wooden French barges which were trapped between Verdun and St. Miniel by the rapid German advance in 1914—barges left in a canal near the Meuse with no chance to escape because German guns bore directly on the water routes that led back into France.

Ever since 1914 French and British Engineers—and for the finst year, American Engineers also—had been puzzling over the saving of those barges. The barges lay in comparative safety in bends of the waterways but to move them up or down the canal would bring them under direct observation of the Germans at close range, because the canal bent and livisted on both sides in toward the German lines. Undue activity would certainly draw destructive fire.

fire. Perhaps German engineers also had been watching that fleet of barges, looking forward to the day when another advance would place them in German hands.

Chance to Rescue Craft

Chance to Rescue Craft
American Engineers decided a month
or so ago that there was a chance to save
the 120-foot craft by cutting them in
sections and handing the sections on
motor trucks back thorugh the French
territory to another canal far behind
Verdun.

There were difficulties in the plan.
First, all the work would have to be done
secretly. This would mean that the work
of cutting each barge into pieces would
have to be camouflaged, and that the
Engineers would have to use their saws
and acctylene blast fames at night under screen.

Then there were obviously other things

er screen. Then there were obviously other thing: to be considered, such as making a good road for the motor trucks so that the sections could be got out of sight before daybreak after they had been taken from the water.

Solving the Problem

Solving the Problem

The plan land been pronounced feasible. Back at the Inland Water Transport beadquarters engineers had pored over blue prints and maps. On the morning of September 13, there was a council of engineers in which details were being talked over. There were still some obstucles, and there were differences of epinion. It was agreed the boats could be ent in pieces all right, but the big question was how to hauf them back farther into France.

Then a message was sent into the

farther into France.

Then a message was sent into the council. A captain read it aloud:

"This morning our troops operating in the St. Mihiel sector unde considerable gains. They advanced at some points a distance of five miles. The operation is still continuing."

"Well, well!" said the general. "We'll haul the boats out with mules."

THROUGH THE FIELD GLASS

AULD LANG SYNE

Inspecting Officer: And what were you in civil life, sergeant?
Old Regular: In civil life, sir? In civil life I was a soldler, sir.

LEMPUSKI'S ANGER VENTED ON ENEMY

Unruly K. P. With Torn **Trousers Captures All** But One of 50

"Sir," said the corporal of the fourth squad to his captain, "Private Lempuski will not obey my commands. When I say 'Right shoulder arms,' he comes up to left shoulder, and when we're out drilling he can't remember his place in a skirmish line."

The captain scratched his head. "Lempuski? Isn't that the Polish fellow you brought to me yesterday about his torn trousers?"

brought to me yesterday about his torn trousers?"
The corporal confirmed his suspicions. "Well, turn him over to the mess sergeant and tell him to make a K.P. out of him," said the captain.
On the first day of the battle that wiped out the St. Mihiel sailent, Private Lempuski disearded his kitchen apron and went over the top with his company. He did not join his old squad, but faced the enemy as an individual, acting as a separate command. He had no rifle, as his had been lost during one of the regiment's moving days. He stuffed his pockets full of grenades and trusted to luck.

ment's moving days. He stutted his pockets full of grenades and trusted to luck.
Following close on to the heels of the creeping barrage, the Americans swept forward, and Lempnski swept with them. One of the first group of dugouts the Americans reached was at the edge of a farm and it was here that Private Lempnski proved himself a soldier.
Standing in the door of one of the dugouts he saw a German caprain. He ordered the captain to surrender, which was quite unnecessary, however, as the captain had decided upon that course long before the barrage had passed over. Not only the captain surrendered, but three lieutenants and 46 men filed out of the dugout and lined up to be taken prisoner. There were 50 of them all told, but the last one to come out hurled a notato masher at Lempnski, which riled Lempnski's temper, whereupon he picked up a discarded German rifle and shot the German who threw it.
Lempnski marched his 49 prisaners back to the regimental P.C. and presented them to the Intelligence officer. "I shoot one feller," he said; "he pretty mean guy."

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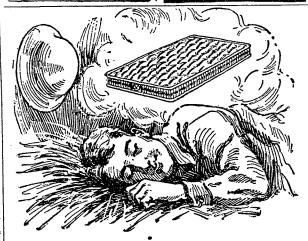
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In Billets

drags his weary feet, he never lags, but hurries on as best he can-a single hope spurs on the man. For billets, though they're pretty mean, and often not so very clean, at least afford the tired lad a chance to sleep-for which he's glad. He hustles, with a happy grin, to find some straw to snuggle in. At first a bed of down it seems, but soon discomforts mar his dreams. So, having passed some sleepless nights, the drowsy doughboy homeward writes: "I wish an OSTERMOOR could be shipped here by Parcel-Post to me."

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UNIOR, OPENTO ALL

NAMERICAN A Warrior who visited us expressed his surprise at finding we were one of London's principal departmental Stores where everything can be obtained

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FOR EVERY one of our departments is constantly in receipt of orders from men and women in Military Service. The warrior on leave buys a gold or gem brooch with his regi-

mental crest from the Jewellery Department. A Staff Officer's wife, recuperating from warservice in France, acquires from our Ladies' Outfitting Section the luxury of an imported Japanese Embroidered Rest Gown. A Military Hospital instructs the Book Department to provide a Library of light literature—a sergeant orders military text books from the same départment in order that he may study for a Commission. These just for examples.

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